

WAR IS DECLARED AGAINST HOLLAND SAYS U. S. REPORT

News Received by State Department at Washington From Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia.

DOUBT OVER CABLE

Causes Leading Up to War Declaration

- 1.—The Netherlands-Venezuelan trouble arose indirectly from the expulsion from Caracas of M. de Reus, the diplomatic representative of Holland, but it had already been rendered acute by Venezuela issuing a decree on May 14 last that practically killed the commerce of Caracas.
- 2.—President Castro refused to withdraw this decree. Holland issued an ultimatum that she would take retaliatory measures unless he took prompt cognizance of her demands.
- 3.—The stoppage of Dutch sailing vessels at sea by Venezuela, and the attack on the Venezuelan consulate at Willemstad by a mob caused ill feeling.
- 4.—Venezuela made preparations to resist any act of hostility. The forts at La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo were reinforced.
- 5.—President Castro's departure to Europe precipitated riots in Caracas.
- 6.—Three Dutch warships, the Jacob van Heemskerck, the Prinsland and the Gelderland, steamed along the Venezuelan coast from Puerto Cabello to La Guayra.
- 7.—The capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Aliz by the Dutch ship Gelderland followed.
- 8.—Blockade established by Dutch ships stops Venezuelan commerce.
- 9.—The seizure of the Venezuelan guardship De Mayo by the Dutch ship Jacob van Heemskerck.
- 10.—Declaration of war.

WASHINGTON—Venezuela is reported to have declared war against Holland, according to advices received at the state department today.

This news is contained in a despatch from Secretary Paxton Hibbin, secretary of the legation at Bogota, Colombia. He states that the Colombian minister of foreign affairs has received the following telegram from Caracas, dated Dec. 14:

"In view of the blockade established and the capture by the blockade of a Venezuelan vessel, the head of the government at Venezuela, after assuming extraordinary powers for the defense of the country, has declared a state of war."

(Officials of the state department are somewhat in a quandary as to whether the despatch means that Venezuela has declared war against Holland or has merely proclaimed a state of internal warfare. In view of the fact that specific reference is made to the capture of the Venezuelan vessel and the blockade by Holland, they are inclined to believe that it means a declaration against Holland.)

Venezuelan Reports of Riots Are Scoffed At by President Castro

BERLIN—President Castro of Venezuela retains his composure in the face of alarming reports published here regarding the disturbances in his country. When despatches were shown him saying that the people of Caracas have risen against him, Castro said quietly: "I don't believe it. I had despatches from Caracas, but they mentioned nothing of the kind."

President Castro was asked for an expression of his views regarding Holland's seizure of Venezuelan ships, but he answered: "I am in Germany in a private capacity." He referred the correspondent to Senor Vozio-Gaitica, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, whom he authorized to talk for him. The charge said:

"I doubt what has been published in regard to Holland's aggression, because no declaration of war has been made, nor has a blockade been announced, and none established. Therefore, the seizure of small Venezuelan vessels by sheer force cannot be described other than as an act of piracy, unworthy any enlightened civilized country."

"On the other hand, such a course would jeopardize the arrangements which Venezuela has proposed to Holland through confidential agents, and could even have a worse effect, inasmuch as Holland, taking for that purpose a portion of the prescribed 20 per cent of the customs receipts."

"Thus Holland's act might place Venezuela in a position of being unable to continue payment, which also would jeopardize the interests of other nations. Holland is in the wrong in the difficulty between that country and Venezuela, and she is still more involved through the attitude which the Dutch government recently has adopted."

"In view of this state of the case, the Venezuelan government has informed the diplomatic corps at Caracas of these facts and is waiting before taking any further steps."

U. S. POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS URGED ON THE REPUBLICANS

Campaign Pledge Recalled by Senator Burkett in Plea to Legislators Not "To Juggle With Confidences of People, But Yield to Popular Interest."

WASHINGTON—Reminding the Republicans that they were pledged by their national platform to the establishment of postal savings banks, Senator Burkett of Nebraska today said that they ought not "to juggle with the confidence of the people and they ought not, by procrastination, to exasperate the people with the idea that there were other influences more potent in controlling legislation than popular interests."

He complained that legislation designed to have the government do anything for the people was considered visionary and socialistic in the minds of some people, but that very fortunately these people have never been able to control the Republican party for any great length of time, nor to handicap the American Congress in its course of progressive legislation.

Seeing No Lack of Power.

The Senator said he had no thought of lack of power to enact postal savings legislation. While Congress had only been given power under the constitution to establish postoffices and postroads, yet under the postoffice the government was doing a money-order business and charging for it. It had subsidized railroads and steamship lines and thus had aided in developing commerce and opening up the frontier. He was not dismayed by the uncertainty or impracticability of the undertaking, because practically every other important nation on earth had such a system in successful operation.

In reading the history of postal savings banks, he had found that the same

Arguments In Favor of New Banking Plan

SENATOR BURKETT of Nebraska, in exhorting Republicans to re-embrace platform pledges to establish postal savings banks, said:

- 1.—Safer banking is needed.
- 2.—There is plenty of power to enact legislation.
- 3.—Arguments against plan are antiquated and ill-founded.
- 4.—Institution is demanded by interests of the people.
- 5.—Depositors are overlooked in present banking system used for business only.

interests were fighting them in England 50 years ago that are fighting them now in America, and that they used the same weapons and the same arguments.

Says Depositors Are Overlooked.

Referring to the necessity for safer banking and the demand for it, Senator Burkett said that the general idea of most systems was for the uses of business. They entirely overlooked the depositor, "whose only anxiety is that the dollar he saves is safe and what he deposits shall be returned to him."

He stated that he believed the fears of the bankers of the competition that postal savings institutions would establish were not well founded; that it would do in America as it had in every other country, take care of itself; that it would build up its own clientele from entirely different sources than the present depositors in banks.

TWO STEAMERS MAY HAVE SUNK

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The steamers Falco and Stiekstad, both two weeks overdue from Glasgow, Scotland, have gone down with all on board, it is believed, in the terrific gales which have swept this coast recently.

From St. John comes word that the worst blizzard in recent years has been raging for the past 48 hours, and that a number of fishing vessels have gone ashore. Several other ships are believed to have been swept out to sea and foundered.

Traffic on land is at a standstill. The Stiekstad, which, like the Falco, is a large freight steamer, left Glasgow on Nov. 23, with a cargo for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, while the Falco sailed five days later with a consignment for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Usually the trip across does not occupy more than 10 days, and it is often done in eight.

MARINE CORPS GETS HARD TEST

WASHINGTON—A series of physical tests, even more severe than those required of army officers, is prescribed for officers of the marine corps in orders issued from the White House. The tests are to be required of officers of all grades in the marine corps, excepting rear admirals not on sea duty.

The new orders require all field officers to ride 90 miles in three days and line officers to walk 50 miles in three days' marching. In one of the day's marching the officers will be required to make 700 yards in double time with one and a half minutes rest.

ASSESSORS TALK ON THE TAX LAWS

The Massachusetts Assessors' Association held its annual meeting in the Quincy House today. The following committee on nominations for the ensuing year was appointed: Thomas Horne of Worcester, Gilbert Delano of Leominster, D. W. Ackley of Fitchburg, and E. C. Farwell and A. Holmes of Hyde Park.

Dinner was served to 170 members, after which speeches were made by Thomas Hill, a former assessor, and Charles E. Folsom, a present assessor of Boston. A discussion took place on taxation laws.

NIGHT SCHOOL TEACHERS' TEST

Thirteen people applied to the Boston Normal School this forenoon to take the examinations for appointment as assistants in the Boston evening schools in the typewriting and laboratory departments.

There were eight who took the examinations for the laboratory position, while the remaining five showed their qualifications as assistants in the typewriting department. The appointments will be made sometime next week.

Weather Forecast

Following is the forecast:

For Boston: Snow or rain and warmer tonight, with light easterly winds, changing to southerly Friday. Minimum temperature 26 to 30 degrees.

High water, 6:15 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

BANKING METHODS OF KING REVEALED BY PROSECUTION

Attempts to Show Daily Surplus Was Withdrawn at Night and Diurnal Balance Was Often Exhausted.

BANK MEN ON STAND

The government, in its case against Cardenio F. King in the superior criminal court before Judge Schofield this morning, presented the financier's banking methods, attempting to show that from about Nov. 29, 1907, he began to withdraw his bank surplus almost daily by certificates of deposit instead of leaving a daily balance in the bank, as is the usual way. Attorney Parker sought to demonstrate, by his examination of the witnesses, that they never lost their confidence in Mr. King.

William Kenyon, head book-keeper of the Beacon Trust Company, was put on the stand. "I made a transcript of King's account," he said to Attorney Dwyer.

Attorney Dwyer—Was any change made in Mr. King's method of keeping his account during the time of this transcript?

"On Nov. 29 Mr. King got a certificate of deposit for his entire account. This was done a number of times. The first ones were in C. F. King's name. The later ones in M. C. Brown's name. The last was drawn on Feb. 21, 1908, in C. F. Brown's name. About three certificates a week were given after Nov. 29, each taking out all that he had on deposit at the time."

Prosecution Shows Checks.

Attorney Dwyer then presented to the witness several checks to be identified by witness, who stated that they were deposited to the credit of C. F. King and paid.

Attorney Parker—When did Mr. King begin his bank account in your bank?

"He had an account there when I began work in November, 1906."

"Did Mr. King before Nov. 29, 1907, take out certificates of deposit?"

"He did, but not for his entire account. I did not talk with Mr. King of this method of banking—as that was not in my jurisdiction."

Christopher Billman, treasurer of the Beacon Trust Company, now went on the stand.

Certificates to Young Lady.

"I issued to a young lady a certificate of deposit of C. F. King's account, one in C. F. King's name, others in the young lady's name."

In answer to Attorney Parker, witness said: "Deposits were to be made to pay checks. The account was not closed. Mrs. Brown promised to make deposits"

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TELLS SHOE MEN OF PLAN FOR FAIR

Oran McCormick gave an address after the regular monthly dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Brunswick hotel on "The First World's Shoe and Leather Fair," which is to be opened in July next on the Charles river embankment in the new building, which is now practically complete.

Mr. McCormick emphasized the part which the building is to play in the development of the shoe industry of Boston, New England and the United States.

"The first world's shoe and leather fair," he said, "is going to mark an epoch in the history of this land. It stands for commercial progress, and as a fortification against the invasion of competition in this modern industrial strife. It is the finest exposition building in America, if not in the world, and by means of it we hope to prove to all the other nations that the shoe industry of the United States leads the world."

SULTAN OPENS PARLIAMENT

Deputies Pay Homage to Abdul Hamid, While Populace In Frenzy of Enthusiasm Crowds Around Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The first Parliament that Turkey has had in 30 years and the culminating event in the new freedom that the young Turks wrested from the crafty old Sultan, was opened in state by the Sultan himself in the Parliament building this afternoon.

The event marked a new epoch in the history of the empire, as it was the first time a Sultan had ever exercised the constitutional prerogative to the extent that Abdul Hamid did today.

The proceedings began shortly after noon and continued until a late hour. A great mass of people in a frenzy of enthusiasm surrounded the Parliament buildings. Hundreds of soldiers and police guarded the place. Deputies received the Sultan with the utmost homage, bowed their heads to the floor and prayed for Allah to protect the Sultan and the empire.

Granted Assembly in July.

This assembly was provided for in the constitution granted by Sultan Abdul Hamid last July, and is the first body of

its kind to meet in the empire for over 30 years.

The life of its only predecessor was brief, but great hopes are entertained for the success of the new one.

Today was proclaimed a general holiday, in honor of the Parliament, and the city is doing its best to observe the occasion fittingly.

The list of 39 senators appointed by the Sultan has been published. It comprises members of the cabinet and council, ex-ministers, generals, admirals, the Bulgarian bishop of Monastir, three Armenians, three Greeks and one Jew. The members of the Chamber of Deputies, the other branch of the Parliament, were elected by the Turkish people last month.

Congratulations Pour In.

Congratulatory addresses have been received by the new Parliament from the British Parliament and the Russian Duma.

Sultan Abdul Hamid left the Yildiz Kiosk at 11:30 o'clock, entered a state coach and was driven with wild acclaim to the parliamentary house.

This is the first time in the history of the Ottoman empire that a Sultan has gone in state to open Parliament. The nervousness of Abdul is easily explained. The first probable line-up of the new Parliament was obtained today, when it was seen that the Turks and Armenians will be against the Greeks, the latter constituting the conservative party.

BIG STEEL BARGE TO BE LAUNCHED

At 7 o'clock Friday morning a big barge, capable of transporting 28 loaded freight cars, will be launched at the Fore River ship yards at Quincy, and will immediately be turned over to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for service in New York harbor. This float is of extremely large proportions. It measures 337 feet over all and has a beam of 38 feet.

The float is constructed almost entirely of steel and is the third of seven which were contracted for by the railroad company with the Fore River Company. There will be no ceremony in connection with the launching. She will simply be pushed overboard, picked up by a tow and at once started for New York.

EAST BOSTON MEN WANT TRANSFERS

The East Boston Citizens' Trade Association may make an appeal to the courts, unless the transit commission makes arrangements so East Boston people will not have to pay an extra fare to enter the Washington street tunnel from the East Boston tunnel.

The East Boston organization is aroused over the failure of the transit commission to make the necessary provisions for connections when constructing the Washington street tunnel, especially as the transit commission has turned down the association's appeals that the situation be remedied.

Policeman Who Becomes a Mayor



MAYOR-ELECT GEORGE H. BROWN OF LOWELL, MASS., AND HIS WIFE, WHO HELPED TO ELECT HIM.

VICTOR AT POLLS A SCORE OF YEARS AGO SOLD PAPERS

He Won the Nomination by Avoiding Politicians and Addressing Voters at the Factory Gates.

OPPOSES SALOONS

The election of George H. Brown, who 20 years ago was a newsboy on the streets of Lowell, Mass., to be mayor of the city has not been equalled, so far as known, in the political history of Massachusetts.

When Mr. Brown, a patrolman on active duty in the police department, announced himself as a candidate for the mayoralty nomination several weeks ago, the newspapers of the city promptly called him the "joke candidate" of the city; but when the votes were counted at the close of the primaries, it was found that he had received a total of 4100 votes—more than the other three Republican candidates combined.

Mayor-elect Brown won his nomination and later his election by keeping away from politicians, and addressing the voters at the factory gates, on street corners and from the steps of City Hall.

He promised war upon the liquor and brewery interests, declared that the police department needed reorganization, and said that if elected he would remove the head of any department who did not do his duty. Although opposed by the local newspapers, he was elected by the largest vote ever given to a mayor in Lowell.

Mr. Brown was born in Waterville, Me., in 1877, and came to Lowell as a boy, selling papers to support himself while attending the public schools. He worked in the cotton mills and in the American Hide & Leather Company's tannery until the Spanish war broke out, when he enlisted in the 9th Massachusetts regiment and went to Santiago.

He enlisted for service in the Philippines in 1899, in the 28th regiment of United States volunteer infantry, and served two years with distinction, being promoted to a sergeant and taking part in various skirmishes and the battle of Belangtang, where he had charge of a detail of men that built a barricade under fire.

On his return to Lowell he was appointed from the civil service list to be a police patrolman. Later he was commended for bravery in saving life at a fire and promoted to be an inspector on the liquor squad, where his activity during a no-license year was followed by his reduction to the ranks and his removal to a suburban beat.

Mrs. George H. Brown was formerly the stenographer at police headquarters, and she held many of the police secrets. She backed her husband in the fight for mayor, and personally worked in his behalf.

At one time during the campaign the police board sought to remove Patrolman Brown, and for a whole afternoon the board had scores of officers seeking to serve a paper upon him. It developed later that he was within a stone's throw of police headquarters all the time, and the incident contributed to his nomination.

Mr. Brown promises a unique inaugural address and is likely to follow it with a program of reform.

EARL OF GRANARD SAILS.

LONDON—The Earl of Granard, whose engagement to Miss Beatrice Mills of New York was announced a few days ago, is a passenger on the steamer Adriatic, which sailed from Southampton today.

CASHIER TELLS OF PECULATIONS

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—Stockholders in the First National Bank are hit hard by the defalcations of Cashier Fred M. Varney, who confesses his peculations will reach \$85,000, and it is thought the total may exceed that amount.

The possibility of a 100 per cent assessment is being discussed by the stockholders to protect the depositors.

Varney went over the books with President W. S. Tibbetts and National Bank Examiner Norwin S. Bean, and showed them how he had tampered with the books so that the president, the directors and the bank examiner were kept in ignorance of the situation until the recent visit of the latter.

Cashier Varney, who apparently is holding nothing back, further stated to Mr. Bean that no other person connected with the affairs of the bank had either part or knowledge of what he had been doing.

TAFT LUNCHES WITH PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Judge Taft arrived here this afternoon from New York and went direct to the White House to lunch with President Roosevelt.

When asked as to the report that he had offered and withdrawn a cabinet position to Congressman Burton of Ohio, Judge Taft said:

"I must refuse to discuss that subject."

Mr. Taft said that he had come to Washington to discuss with the President the personnel of the party that is to accompany him to Panama. He would make known the names, he said, when he arrives at Augusta.

Taft and his party were met at the station by Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, U. S. A., and driven to the White House in an automobile.

JUDGE HEARING BELCHER'S CASE

Robert E. Belcher, a former lieutenant in the signal corps, M. V. M., was arraigned before Judge Fessenden in the superior criminal court today, charged with larceny of \$606 from the members of the signal corps. According to the allegations of the 22 counts brought against Belcher, it is charged he received the money from the paymaster of the militia for the payment of his men on account of duty performed at the time of the Chelsea fire. He was held in the sum of \$1200 for trial.

Lieutenant Belcher was prominently identified with the Massachusetts relief work at San Francisco, and last September was court-martialed by the officials of the state militia and discharged on evidence which led to the present criminal proceedings against him.

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT WRE. ED.

LONDON—The British torpedo boat "59" is today a total wreck on Sharpness Rock, where she was stranded Wednesday evening. The crew of 14 had a narrow escape from drowning.

FORMAL REBUKE FOR ROOSEVELT BY NATIONAL HOUSE

No Justification for the President's Impeachment of the Honesty of Congress Found by Special Committee.

DEMANDS EVIDENCE

Inference That Representatives Were Afraid of Investigation Is Objected to by Bennett of New York.

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives administered its formal rebuke today to the President of the United States for his insinuation in his annual message that members of Congress were afraid of investigation by the secret service.

Resolutions were adopted as prepared by the select committee of which Representative Perkins, Republican of New York, is chairman, calling on the President for any evidence he may have connecting any member of the House with corrupt action in his official capacity. The President is also asked to inform the House whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such member.

The resolutions read as follows: "Whereas, there was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed Congress at its last session and became a law, a reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department, and

"Whereas, in the last annual message of the President of the United States to the houses of Congress, he referred to the provision, and

"Whereas, the plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of Congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men, and that Congress, as a whole, was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question, and

"Whereas, your committee appointed to consider these statements of the President and to report to the House, cannot find in the hearings before committee, nor in the records of the House or Senate, any justification of this impeachment of the honesty and integrity of the Congress, and

"Whereas, your committee would prefer, in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, just to the President as well as to the Congress, to have all the information which the President may have to communicate, now, therefore,

"Be it resolved that the President be requested to transmit to the House any evidence upon which he based his statement that 'the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and also to transmit to the House any evidence connecting any member of the House of Representatives of the 60th Congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, and to inform the House whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts, or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the House of Representatives."

Mr. Perkins, in submitting the resolutions, said he hoped they would be adopted without debate. He then yielded the floor to Representative Williams, (Dem. Miss.) former minority leader, and a member of the committee. Mr. Williams said he thought the words used by the President in the message were an unjustified imputation of the honor and honesty of the legislative branch of the government.

"So far as this committee has been able to discover there is not a scintilla of evidence to support that imputation," he said.

"It is only just and fair to the President and to Congress to afford him the opportunity presented in the resolution to give the committee all information in his possession relating to the matter."

"The American people have the right to know, if the Congress has been corrupt, that it is corrupt."

Chairman Perkins then declared that the procedure was entirely just to the President and to Congress.

"Such a resolution," he said, "surely must commend itself to the entire body of the House, regardless of any possible difference in personal views."

Representative Bennett (Rep., N. Y.) objected to that portion of the preamble which stated that it was the plain inference that Congressmen were afraid of investigation.

Representative Keifer (Rep., Ohio) asked if the resolution did not omit the usual form in an inquiry to the President:

"If not incompatible with the public interest."

The House murmured its disapproval of this amendment.

Representative Williams then arose again, urging action without debate on the resolution. Rep. Bennett (Rep., N. Y.) moved an amendment by inserting the words "that the opinion of your committee."

Emphatic disapproval of this amendment was expressed all over the House.

CHICAGO'S LATEST "MODEL FLATS" ARE DESCRIBED

Architect Tells How Each of Eighteen Apartments Is an Exact Reproduction of Others.

FINANCIAL SUCCESS

There will be no class distinction among the tenants of the new "model flat" building at 5528 and 5530 Lake avenue, now being constructed for William M. Hoyt, wholesale grocer, according to plans made by Architect H. Webster Tomlinson, says the "Chicago Tribune."

There will be no aristocrat of the "first floor front" nor plebeian of the "top floor rear," and Mrs. Brown, who lives on the west coast, will be unable to flaunt the superiority of her apartment over that of Mrs. Smith, who lives around the corner in the east court.

No Class Distinction.

With no class distinction in this "model tenement" there will be no "clothes line cases" to be settled in the police courts, and discontent and petty jealousy will be strangers in the building.

That each one of the 18 apartments in the building is an exact reproduction of the other is given by the architect as the reason why this problem in flat building construction has been solved. Mr. Hoyt consented to erect the building as an experiment at the solicitation of the Hyde Park Betterment League.

A Financial Success.

That the building will be a success financially is shown, says the architect, by the fact that almost every flat is let in advance, and even at the low rate of rent asked the building will return a moderate profit on the investment of \$35,000.

The building is constructed of fancy pressed yellow brick and makes a valuable addition to the property of the neighborhood. There are 18 apartments, and two stores on the ground floor. Each flat consists of four rooms and bath.

In the construction of the building every requirement made by the building ordinances has been complied with. Light, ventilation and accessibility were next considered. Every room has outside light.

Everything Convenient.

Eight combinations are possible in the apartments, ranging from the one where the tenant uses all the rooms himself, as living room, dining room, parlor and one bedroom, to where he uses only one bedroom and one living room and sublets two bedrooms.

All of the rooms open off a private hall and give access to the bathroom without one having to pass through another room. In locating the windows of each apartment it was arranged so that no windows in the building are directly opposite each other. The rear porches are closed off by a door which, when locked, gives space that can be used for an outdoor sleeping room.

As far as possible, one apartment has been separated from another and every attention has been paid to minimizing the sound from one floor to the one beneath.

Shower Baths Provided.

In order that the lodgers in the different apartments may not be forced to use the family bathrooms, a general shower bathroom has been provided, and it is the intention to have a barber shop in connection.

Another feature of the apartment is a laundry dry room, where those who make their living by "taking in washing" may do their work with the greatest facility. All the garbage from the building will be burned in a crematory.

LAW STUDENTS WORK THEIR WAY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Statistics collected by Secretary Goddard of the law department show that of the 800 law students enrolled in the University of Michigan, three fifths are working their way through college. Nearly all of the students work during the summer vacation and a majority work here in Ann Arbor throughout the school year. Of 25 students selected at random by Secretary Goddard, 10 work during the college year and five during the summer months. The 10 working in Ann Arbor draw a total of \$43.25 a week, while the five who worked during the summer earned over \$1000.

The secretary's investigations show that of the 25 men selected, eight are sons of professional men, four are sons of farmers, eight are the sons of tradesmen or manufacturers, while the fathers of the remaining five are not living. One of the 15 men of those examined, who is working his way through college, expended only \$105 last year.

STREET RAILWAY LOSES LAWSUITS

DEDHAM, Mass.—After an all-night session in the Norfolk superior court the jury reached a verdict of \$7500 damages in the suit of Chester D. Norton of Medway against the Milford & Uxbridge street railway for alleged injuries to his person and clothing caused by the short-circuiting of the current on one of the defendant's cars Sept. 26, 1907.

Winifred Stickney and Clara Bullard, also of Medway, were awarded \$300 and \$100, respectively, for alleged injuries received at the same time.

CUBA WILL RAISE MANY MILLIONS

Secretary Wright Reports That the Money Will Be Used for the Sanitation of the Island.

WASHINGTON.—To insure the ability of the new Cuban government to meet obligations incurred by the provisional government for the sanitation of the island, Secretary of War Wright in his full annual report says the provisional government will probably, by decree, authorize the President of Cuba to issue bonds to the total of \$15,000,000, the estimated cost of the work.

The original contracts for these works had been let during the former occupation of Cuba by the United States and under the administration of President Palma. The issue of bonds will be \$5,000,000 each year for three years. Secretary Wright says the expenditure made by the United States for intervention and the extra cost of the army of Cuban pacification up to June 30 last was \$5,311,822.02.

At the war department the first details regarding the withdrawal from Cuba of the American army of pacification which has been on duty there since the fall of 1906 were made known. The movements of the troops will begin on Jan. 1 and will be completed by April 1. The officers and civilians on duty in connection with the provisional government will leave Havana the day after the inauguration of President Gomez, and the troops remaining in the island after that date will be withdrawn as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit.

It was announced at the war department that the headquarters of the army of Cuban pacification, composed of the 11th cavalry, 5th infantry, 11th infantry, 17th infantry and Batteries A and B second field artillery, will leave Cuba on Feb. 27 in order to arrive in Washington in time for the inaugural parade.

INVENTS POPGUN TO HALT AUTOS

Cork-Shooting Weapon Makes Noise Like a Real Gun, But New York Police Head Thinks Little of Idea.

NEW YORK.—Next to being shot with a wax bullet in a duel the greatest danger to automobilists in the future is that of being shot in the tire with a cork.

At police headquarters is a model of a new fangled gun, invented by a Frenchman, for use in running down violators of the speed ordinances. It discharges a cork. When the weapon is discharged the noise of the explosion is identical with that of the discharge of a revolver.

Inventor Has Theory.

This is the theory of the inventor, who says his device is being used with success in Paris: Policeman pursues swift running motor car and orders the driver to stop; driver gives no heed; policeman shouts, "Stop or I'll shoot;" driver puts on high speed; policeman shoots; driver thinks policeman is shooting real bullets at the tires; driver stops; is arrested; finds the bullet made of cork; disgusted. Police Commissioner Bingham could not be made to believe that the thing would work out in practice as the French inventor contended that it would.

Noise Like That of Real Gun.

The commissioner thought that if New York motorists found out policemen were armed with pop guns they never would stop when commanded. In answer to this the inventor said it was a psychological certainty that the noises of a real and the cork-shooting gun being exactly the same, the fast drivers would be uncertain as to whether the policeman was shooting bullets or corks and would not dare to take a chance.

Commissioner Bingham is trying to figure out an answer to this argument.

TRADE AND THRIFT MAKE U. S. GREAT

A big business country must have big business, and ours is the biggest business country in the world. Business depends upon the ease and quickness with which people can mingle and trade together. To stop the growth of business organizations is to stop the growth of the country. If the steel industry were run by the little concerns of 50 years ago, there would be only a fraction of the output of the people's building and transportation materials. If little shops made all the agricultural implements as they once did, fully a third of the farmers of the United States could not be supplied. Remember that as short railroad lines handled by little companies have consolidated into single systems, railway rates for freight and passengers have steadily gone down. Thirty years ago a man shipping freight from St. Louis to New York would have had to buy at least two tickets and make three changes of cars. Service is the test of theories. Shall we go backward or forward? Again, the price of the raw materials that go into wagons and agricultural implements has increased, while the price of wagons and agricultural implements has gone down, and at the same time those wagons and agricultural implements are guaranteed. Politicians denounce big business; but ask the farmer if he is willing to go back to the blacksmith shop for his plows, harrows, wagons and reapers.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE REAL CIPRIANO CASTRO

THE ancient adage that a man is never quite as black as he is painted by his enemies bids fair to be true in the case of His Excellency, Cipriano Castro, president of the Republic of Venezuela, a statesman who, by the way, has caused as much trouble to the world's diplomats as any whose name can be recalled. He has been held up to newspaper and magazine readers everywhere as a "pestiferous" individual, a quarrelsome character, an insolent little upstart. He has, it is true, made himself "offensive" in the capitals of the old world. At one time or another during the last dozen years he has drawn out threats of war from nearly every one of the great powers. Recently he has forced Holland, in self-respect, but entirely against her will, to send him an ultimatum.

Now, would seem that Cipriano Castro has not been altogether to blame in these matters. On the contrary, it would seem that his course in most instances has been patriotic and commendable, as well as statesmanlike. Says one of his recent critics: "Castro, far from being the bellicose braggart so virulently delineated in such hostile organs as the 'Paris Matin,' is by way of being an incorruptible altruist, if, indeed, he be not the purest patriot Venezuela has produced since the silence of a certain navigator on that peak in Darien."

This remarkable man is the first mountaineer president Venezuela has ever had. His manners have never been metropolitan, even in the dining room, and the exclusive descendants of the original Spanish settlers find him vulgar, according to Colvin B. Brown in "Everybody's Magazine." "The swarthy skin of Castro's skin, the straightness of his black hair, scant now over the brow, and the insignificance of his stature,

remind the aristocracy that their chief magistrate has a full-blooded Indian for a father." The exclusive descendants of the original Spanish settlers of Mexico, it might be mentioned here, have similar reminders with reference to Porfirio Diaz, one of the great men of modern times. However, to continue the description furnished by Mr. Brown, "His temper, again, is Cromwellian, proclaiming itself in strange oaths, and his grammar is as bad as some of Shakespeare's. His stubbornness is, with the single exception of his stature, his most Napoleonic characteristic. He is never bland, conversationally, preferring abruptness and peremptory termination of an interview to all discussion. He seems to have no acquaintance whatever with social forms or etiquette. All his years he has lived in the open. He is a born cavalryman."

Now, we do not catch here what might be called a pleasing view of the Castro character. But we are reminded that this man is not engaged at present, and indeed, never has been, in the task of building up a reputation for high social qualities at home or abroad. What Castro is trying to do is to set Venezuelan freedom on its feet. Nominally free, Venezuela has been a mere convenience and plaything of certain European nations for years. Castro has been shaking these intruders off one by one. Every time he compels one to retire he is denounced by the press of that nation, and the newspapers of all the other nations echo the denunciations like so many parrots. Venezuela has been robbed for years, and Castro—this Indian from the mountains—is driving out the robbers who would still cling to their victim. The plunderers have threatened him with war and extermination, but he defies them. The influence of the "Church" has been brought to bear upon him, but he

ignores it. Angry glances are directed against Venezuela from every side. But Venezuela is freer today than she has ever been and she prospers in the blessed light of her freedom. Listen to this:

"The Caracas of Castro is leaping forward with a new energy. The national intellect blossoms out in works of imagination which must remain unparalleled. Venezuelan philosophy, Venezuelan science, Venezuelan art—with all of these the regenerator keeps in touch. Yet all this is but the threshold of the Castorian age, made memorable by the long struggle with the militant forces of the more ancient civilization of Europe, the defeat of the machinations of Matos, the revolution of Van der Troop, Dutch Governor of Curacao, and of the intrigues, conspirators and murderers who draw their inspiration from these sources. Castro thus becomes, perhaps with a touch of self-consciousness, yet disinterestedly withal—the instaurator of a spacious era. He is to Venezuela what Peter the Great was to Russia, what Elizabeth was to England, what Augustus was to ancient Rome. He found Venezuela a region of swamp, and he will make her a land of brass."

Thus for the material side of his achievement. It should be said of Castro in conclusion, however, that he found Venezuela in a quagmire of ignorance and superstition, and that he is lifting her rapidly into the sunshine of enlightenment and intelligence. He is as determined that his people shall be emancipated from religious as he is that they shall be freed from political slavery. In other words, he is doing for Venezuela what Diaz has done for Mexico. He is dragging another Latin-American republic out of the shadow of the dark ages.

PRIVATE WEALTH TO BUILD CITY HALL FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Real Estate Board Secures Promise of Seven Million Dollars, Obviating the Necessity for Bond Issue.

OLD SITE FAVORED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A plan by which a new City Hall can be built without putting the city under a heavy bonded indebtedness was laid before the real estate board at its regular meeting by A. J. Rich, chairman of a committee appointed to solve the problem of department accommodations.

The scheme, which was complete as a financial plan and included an architectural elevation of a handsome building to be erected on the present foundations at McAllister and Larkin streets, was briefly explained by Rich and was enthusiastically adopted by the members, who will present it to the board of supervisors for consideration.

Private Funds Available.

Rich explained that the committee had been able to secure a promise of private capital which would obviate the necessity of issuing bonds to the extent of \$7,000,000 and had solved the problem of housing the city departments during the construction of the City Hall.

"We can secure people who will undertake the contract," said Mr. Rich, "giving the city better service than they now get for their annual rental of \$90,000, and arranging that this amount would go toward the purchase of the buildings. If the city accepts this plan the departments will be adequately housed, the matters of light, heat, janitor service and repairs will be attended to during the life of the stipulation, 20 years, within which time the city will pay annual installments from its budget to consume the debt."

An Immense Auditorium.

"It is proposed to build a structure for the temporary housing of the departments while the hall is being built. For this purpose one of the city's lots, say the one at the corner of Stockton and Rush streets, could be used and a structure erected which could be utilized by the school department."

Rich said that this plan to build a City Hall on municipal property and rent to the city could be consummated and the buildings ready for occupancy before the matter of a bond issue could be arranged.

The architect's plan presented by Rich provided for an immense auditorium, as large as any in the country. The plan proposed the tearing down of the old City Hall and utilizing the foundations.

STEAMER BOSTON BRINGS LOBSTERS

The Nova Scotia lobster season opened Tuesday, and the first shipment from that vicinity arrived this morning on the steamer Boston, from Yarmouth which brought in 494 crates, each containing 140 pounds.

Boston's demand for lobsters varies from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds per day, and, owing to the scarcity of the supply, which has been almost exhausted, on account of the recent heavy weather, the price has gone up to 16 cents a pound for "lives."

SETBACK GIVEN TO NATIONALISTS

Khedive of Egypt Has Rather Disappointed the Party by His Anglophile Cabinet Selections.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The nationalist party is making the best of a manifest setback to its cause. The Khedive's recent appointment of an Anglophile cabinet rather staggered its adherents, after all the shoutings for the "Dustoor" and other diligently organized manifestations. They have now adjusted themselves to the situation and are practically claiming a victory.

The Khedive, they argue, for the first time has exercised his own free will in appointing a cabinet, but he was enabled to do so only by the past labors of the nationalist party, which consisted principally in strengthening the throne in the popular sentiment and estimate and incidentally in stiffening the Khedive's backbone.

Whether the nationalist party considers the reigning dynasty, or any dynasty for that matter, as an indispensable factor for the ultimate achievement of autonomy may be questioned; but the throne is a factor at the present time and it is not necessary to assume that the nationalists are looking upon its occupant as their enemy.

Under Lord Cromer's regime the nominal ruler's authority certainly had been curtailed, while Sir Eldon Gorst's policy has been rather to use the Khedive's influence and to extend it as a factor for progress.

The young ruler has been through the mill of British colonial discipline and his character as well as his judgment have gained by this doubtless strenuous process. That Egypt is not ready for self-government is clear, as is also the fact that its ruler will not precipitate the country into an adventure which at the best would result in a return to the old anarchy and bankruptcy.

FAIR TO CERTIFY MINE EXHIBITS

SEATTLE, Wash.—In the exhibit of the mineral resources of the State of Washington at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition something entirely new will be undertaken. In the Washington display at the 1909 fair there will be no picked samples and no mining company will be allowed to exhibit its ore unless the property has first established its right to the claim of a legitimate mining proposition.

With each exhibit will be a statement giving the name of the owner of the property, location by district, amount of development work done and the extent of the ledge as shown by the development work and average assays secured from the rock prepared by the state commissioner.

BELL WILL TALK ON "ILLUMINANTS"

The Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold its second regular meeting of the year in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, tonight, and Dr. Louis Bell, illuminating engineer, will speak on "Illuminants and Illuminating."

Dr. Bell will describe in his talk both indoor and outdoor lighting and will illustrate his remarks by lantern slides, apparatus and experiments. His talk will not be technical, but will be in language intelligible to the layman. It is open to the general public without charge.

EXPERTS EXPLAIN CAUSE OF TROUBLE WITH COMPASSES

Deflections on Incoming Boston Ships Attributed by Professor Pickering to Long Trip on One Course.

TWO IN FROM SOUTH

"Compass variations that have been noticed on incoming vessels between Cape Cod and Boston lights are probably due to temporary magnetic disturbances," says Professor Pickering of Harvard observatory today, in commenting on the failure of ships' compasses to work properly in two cases recently.

Professor Pickering is inclined to agree with a number of Boston pilots, who assert that "when a vessel has been following the same general course for a long distance and is headed in a new direction the swing of the card is hindered by magnets that cannot quickly and surely adjust themselves to new conditions." It is to be noted that in each of the striking cases of variations the vessels were from South American ports, and had sailed for a week in one direction.

Sailors about the harbor are of the opinion that the great wireless station on Cape Cod is responsible for the uncertainties of the compasses of the Sattsuma and the Chelston, but an authority on wireless telegraphy connected with the Harvard electrical laboratory says in this connection:

"The belief that wireless waves can affect the compasses of vessels is absurd. The waves are so infinitesimal and of such brief duration that if they should have any effect upon a passing vessel it would be but momentary—the needle would at once point to its proper place."

"In cases where a vessel has sending apparatus, variation of the vessel's own compass is possible, but this effect is known and always guarded against by insulation. Any permanent derangement of compasses must be due either to some steady magnetic disturbance or else to defects in the compass itself."

Prof. T. A. Jagger Jr., head of the geological department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that although the reported variations had interested him greatly, he was unable to account for them.

He said that variations of this sort usually were caused by local conditions, but they might possibly be caused by magnetic storms, in which case they would have been reported before this at one of the stations of the magnetic department of the Carnegie Institution at Washington of which Prof. L. A. Bauer is the head.

"A sunken steel vessel could not affect the compass of a steamer in such a great extent as to throw it so far off its course as these two vessels went."

GOLDSBORO, N. C., HAS BIG BLAZE

RALEIGH, N. C.—The most disastrous fire that Goldsboro has suffered in many years raged for several hours Wednesday night and caused a loss of \$100,000.

The fire started in John M. Grant's large sales stable, next door to the fire department. The stables, fire department quarters, fire alarm tower and all barns and outhouses were burned. For a time the whole block in the business section of the town was seriously threatened.

JAPANESE LABOR NOT PROFITABLE

Natives Fail to Learn Capably to Attend Machines in the Factories and Mills and Discourage Owners.

"A visit to Japan tends to disprove the theory that cheap labor insures cheap production of output," says Special Agent Roland R. Dennis of the consular service. The Japanese in many directions, especially in cabinet-making, is an expert and finished workman. Although he uses an infinitesimal plane and planes toward himself and his handsaw looks like an overgrown butcher knife, with saw teeth cut in its edge, he produces fine work. But give him a machine nearly automatic to tend and he is not a success.

"Wire nails are used exclusively in Japan and hence there is an immense demand for them. Among the very many stock companies formed during the Japanese-Russian war, when money was plentiful, was a wire nail mill. The very latest up-to-date automatic machinery was brought out from the United States and everything that money and skill could command was secured to make the mill a great success."

Incompetent Men.

"As a final step a superintendent was brought from a large mill in Cleveland, O., and put in charge. In spite of all this expenditure of talent, money and time that man is not able to make nails at a price that at all interferes with importing and selling at a satisfactory profit. When asked why he cannot make nails as cheaply as he did in Cleveland, the superintendent replies: 'It is simply a question of labor. In Cleveland one man tended and kept running four or five machines; here it takes four or five men to tend one machine, and they don't keep it running as it should at that.'

"A large paper mill is having a similar experience. Labor is cheaply paid, but being inefficient it is more expensive than much higher paid efficient labor. I met three Belgians who had been some months in Japan endeavoring to get a window glass factory on a successful money making basis so as to be able to compete with imported window glass. They abandoned the enterprise and were returning home thoroughly convinced that Japanese labor was very cheap, but that it could not successfully be utilized in a branch of manufacturing to which it was not accustomed."

"Coolie labor in Japan commands about 25 cents a day, although in Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki 37½ or 40 cents is being asked and in many cases allowed. All employers of labor were unanimous in declaring that the quality of the services rendered was going down even faster than the rate of wages was going up."

PLAN CHANGES IN SCHOOL STUDY

Battle Details Will Be Left Out and Children Exempted From Telling the Numbers Slain.

PHILADELPHIA—Cube root and aliquot parts, circulating decimals and complex fractions, in fact all the torturing non-essentials of arithmetic will be eliminated from public grammar schools of this city.

A code commission appointed by Governor Stuart will recommend laws to simplify education. History, arithmetic, grammar and many other subjects will be shown of their terrors for pupils.

In teaching history the social development of the country will be emphasized. All the details of battles will be omitted; the child will not have to recite a meaningless string of dates and be required to know how many men were killed and maimed on every battlefield.

In arithmetic a lot of superfluous rules can be dispensed with that interfere with the true understanding of the subject. Grammar, too, can be simplified. For instance, it is not necessary in order to speak correct English, that a person should know what a pronominal adjective is, or quote the rule on infinitives used as nouns.

While simplifying grammar school courses, the commission will insist on rigid requirements for teachers' examinations, and will bring the country schools up to the standard of those of the city. Vocational education will be insisted on, and farm schools and manual training courses will be recommended in rural sections.

BIG STEEL ORDER BY PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—A steel order for 1909 delivery, calling for 135,500 tons of rails, has been given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The order has been distributed as follows: Illinois Steel Company, 62,500 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 25,000 tons; Pennsylvania Steel Company, 25,000 tons; Lackawanna Steel Company, 13,000 tons; Bethlehem Steel Company, 10,000 tons.

The purchase of 135,500 tons of steel rails by the Pennsylvania Railroad is the first large purchase to be made by any of the railroads this year. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has ordered 40,000 tons of rails from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the United States Steel Corporation. It is expected many other railroads, including the New York Central, the New Haven, Boston & Maine, St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville will place their orders now that the Pennsylvania order is finally in.

NEED OF FARMERS IS MORE SCHOOLS AND BETTER ROADS

Minnesota Session of Rural Board Nets Investigators Very Little Evidence of Agriculturists in Want.

HELP NOT DESIRED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—President Roosevelt's farm commission finds little in Minnesota that needs correction and during a session attended by representative men from every section of the state, reached the conclusion that in Minnesota at least the farmer is very largely working out his own salvation and needs but little federal help. The boys, it learned, show no marked disposition to leave the farms. Social conditions, according to testimony taken, are satisfactory although they might be improved somewhat by better roads.

Two main needs of Minnesota were in evidence. One is a more general extension of agricultural education and the other improved highways. The sessions were held at the enormous state agricultural school, in a new building which the state erected at a cost of \$250,000, but with these advantages, the farmers testified, agricultural knowledge is not spreading fast enough.

Ask More Agricultural Schools.

They asked for agricultural high schools and agricultural normal schools, and practical agricultural instruction in the public schools. The consensus of opinion was that the government can assist the improvement of roads best by providing experts to act in an advisory capacity, to show how good roads may be built out of prairie dirt and materials at hand. The government's roads train was criticized on the score that the roads it built in Minnesota were too costly to be generally applied to comparatively new districts.

The evidence showed a tendency toward the conclusion that the farmers can take care of themselves as soon as they have learned how to get a maximum of value from the soil, and to maintain good bank accounts. Referring to this phase Chairman Bayley said:

Farmers Progress Fast.

"It is my opinion that the commission will largely adopt this view in its report. The feeling manifested during the St. Paul sessions is the same we have found in 40 states and territories. Our farmers are intelligent, thinking men, and are progressing fast toward better conditions of life. To a large degree the other needs they have indicated are such that the remedy comes more properly under the jurisdiction of the county or state than of the federal government."

A notable feature of the conference was the pronounced attitude of the Minnesota farmers on the question of the parcels post. They declared for unlimited parcels post service, expressing a willingness to accept the limited service as a stepping stone, but at the same time indicating a desire for the operation of a national parcels system ultimately.

CORN AND COTTON BIG CROPS

Southern farmers are as well off as those of the North. Corn is a great crop this year, but so is cotton. Already this season the amount of cotton ginned is more than 2,000,000 bales greater than last year, an increase of about one-third. The increase over the amount ginned in the same period two years ago is not so great, but it is more than 1,200,000 bales. The price is a good deal lower than at this date in the last five years, but it is more than 9 cents, which is better than the price at this season in any year from 1891 to 1902, both included, with the single exception of 1900. In two of the years of this period the price at this date was under 6 cents. Taking price and quantity together, cotton will once more pour a large sum of money into the lap of the South.—Philadelphia Record.

MINES CLOSED BY STRIKE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Between 1800 and 2000 miners on Paint Creek, Kanawha county, have quit work in obedience to a strike order issued by President Ben Davis of district 17, United Mine Workers.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Changes in Golf Rules

WORK FOR VARSITY TEAMS EASING UP AT PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates for Minor Sports at Philadelphia University Preparing for Two Weeks' Vacation From Training.

A LONG SCHEDULE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the approach of the holidays, athletes at the University of Pennsylvania seem to ease up considerably, since with a vacation of over two weeks men could scarcely be expected to keep in proper training and in order that they may not feel the immediate drop from hard physical exercise to a period of almost absolute rest, their training is slightly graded off. The reverse process will naturally be the case at the beginning of the year, though the men will be in such condition that in a very short time they will again have attained the best of shape. This is the case with most of the minor sports, although swimming and gymnastics hardly require so much consideration on that subject.

Basket ball and wrestling probably require the most attention of any, the former more especially so, since after the game on Dec. 19, none will again be played until the 30th, when the men, fresh from their holiday season, are again jumping right into hard work. In reality they are not, however, since throughout the vacation they will be looked after and followed by the coaches as closely as possible.

Good Prospects for Wrestlers. The wrestling team, which has been at work now for two months, will be given an almost absolute rest. Coming back from their celebrations they have fully half a month to prepare for the first meet. The latter team is showing up stronger than ever before and chances for an intercollegiate championship seem very bright. These are much improved by the fact that Yale loses in the Dole brothers two men who have held the 125 and 135-pound championships for the past four years, and in Foster, last year's lightweight champion. Princeton also loses Latimer, a close second to G. Dole, while Pennsylvania again has in her ranks Yerger and Waite, champions in the 115 and 145-pound classes, and Cox, second in the 125-pound class.

The basketball team in its first game, and with Captain Keimath on the side lines, showed exceptionally fine form, defeating Annapolis by the score of 43-19.

Three of Last Year's Team Left. Of last year's team three men have places this year—Captain Keimath, Kieffer and Speer, while the other two places will be filled by two stars of last season's freshman team, Hough and Saxe.

Keimath and Kieffer, who for years played together, make probably the best combination in the country, and Keimath alone was a unanimous choice for All-American forwards last year. Owing to his football work, however, he has as yet been unable to even attend practice, but is expected to be playing after the first few games. The schedule of the basketball team is as follows:

Dec. 12—Annapolis at Annapolis.
15—Penn. State at Philadelphia.
19—Princeton at Princeton.
30—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.
31—Mount Union C. at Alliance, O.
Jan. 1—Detroit A. C. at Detroit.
8—Princeton at Philadelphia.
13—Cornell at Ithaca.
14—Syracuse at Syracuse.
15—Colgate at Hamilton.
16—Rochester at Rochester.
19—Swarthmore at Philadelphia.
23—Wesleyan at Philadelphia.
30—Pending.
Feb. 3—Yale at New Haven.
4—Brown at Providence.
5—Holy Cross at Worcester.
6—Fordham at New York.
9—Gettysburg at Philadelphia.
12—Columbia at New York.
13—West Point at West Point.
20—Yale at Philadelphia.
23—Colgate at Philadelphia.
27—Cornell at Philadelphia.
Mar. 3—Columbia at Philadelphia.

HARDER GAMES FOR NEXT YEAR

Schedule Being Prepared for Yale Football Team Will Show Changes Over That of This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Captain Coy and Manager White of the Yale University football eleven for 1909 have been making plans for next year's schedule, and while they have not as yet officially announced what colleges would be given games, it is known that they are intending to make a number of changes over the arrangements made for last year. Three of the easy teams which Yale played this year are not expected to get dates. The only easy opponent which will be retained is the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the season will undoubtedly open with a game against that eleven.

Two strong elevens, probably Amherst and Fordham, will be added to the schedule. The last Yale-Amherst game was in 1906, and that college was always able to give the New Haven team a hard contest. Fordham's games during the past season show it to be a worthy opponent for Yale. Syracuse will be put later on the schedule than last year. Without the dates, the schedule will probably be: Massachusetts Agricultural College, Brown, Princeton, Harvard, Syracuse, Fordham, Princeton, Fordham, Amherst, West Point, Syracuse. This would make the schedule read: Massachusetts Agricultural College, Fordham, Amherst, West Point, Syracuse, Princeton, Harvard, which would seem to be an ideal one, as the first games would be comparatively easy contests, gradually growing harder until the final championship games with Princeton and Harvard.

BEST QUARTERBACK HARVARD EVER HAD.



CHARLES DUDLEY DALY 1901.
Captain Harvard Varsity Eleven of 1909.

MUST APPOINT ANOTHER COACH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Now that Howard Jones has notified the Syracuse University football authorities that he will not be able to coach the team next year there is considerable speculation as to who will be his successor. Indications point to the selection of Horst, the big tackle, who captained the team this year. He will graduate in June. The student body is not worrying about the selection, however, for they have the utmost confidence in the ability of the governing board to pick the right man for the place.

Brown is negotiating with Syracuse for a game next year and a date will doubtless be arranged. So far, games with Yale, Michigan, Princeton, Colgate and Rochester are assured. With Brown added, Syracuse will have one of the heaviest schedules in her football history. There is a tendency to criticize the management for taking on so many big games, but the football supporters argue that there is no more to be feared from the large institutions nowadays than from the smaller ones, for the latter seem to be turning out teams of equal caliber to the big colleges.

Bowling Results

NEWTON LEAGUE.				
North Gate	924	912	864	2700
Neighborhood	849	735	834	2418
Allston Golf	862	946	848	2656
Maugis	809	839	798	2446
Newton Boat	799	839	769	2397
Riverdale Casino	777	823	862	2462
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.				
Colonial	1	2	3	Totals
Newtowne	483	484	467	1434
Newtowne	473	435	456	1364

SAVANNAH RACE PRIZE AWARDED. NEW YORK.—The gold cup valued at \$5000 and offered by the Automobile Club of America to the winner of the international grand prize race at Savannah last month has been presented to E. Rand Hollander. The race was won by Louis Wagner in a Fiat car.

MANY ENTRIES FOR PALM BEACH

Fifth Annual Motor Boat Carnival and Races to Take Place in March on Lake Worth, Florida.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Many entries are expected for the fifth annual motor boat carnival and races of the Palm Beach Power Boat Association which are scheduled to take place March 9 to 12, inclusive, on Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Fla.

Theodore D. Wells, chairman of the regatta committee, is now at work arranging the order of events, prizes, etc., and as soon as these are ready the entry blanks will be issued.

Some superb club and individual prizes have already been donated, and the growth of the motor boat industry has been so tremendous during the last year that a full entry list is anticipated. The races themselves prove extraordinarily interesting, not only for the local Florida boats but for boats from all sections of the country, as the two Dixie owned by Commodore E. J. Schroeder will not be entered this year, thus doing away with all chances of runaway races, but on the other hand prompting a large entry list and close finishes in every event.

HARVARD GETS DARTMOUTH MAN

George Grobenstein, the former Dartmouth varsity basketball captain, has been approved by the athletic association as coach of the Harvard basketball team. He will take charge Jan. 4, continuing until Feb. 26.

He is a Cambridge boy, having been active and prominent in sports while at Dartmouth. His great work in 1907 in the game between Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania stamps him as a wonder at the game. He scored 27 out of 31 points made by his team. He was considered the best college forward in the country.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Charlestown H. 43, English H. 30.
Tufts '09 27, Tufts '12 9.
Tufts '10 57, Tufts '11 8.
Rockland Y. M. C. A. 36, Bridgewater Institute 12.
N. Y. University, 40, Princeton 22.
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. 19, Newton S. Melrose High 18, Hyde Park High 3.
Winthrop Y. C. 47, Lowell Y. M. C. A. 28.
Roxbury H. 29, Brighton H. 14.
Ames A. 27, Roxbury A. A. 9.
Reading H. 42, Chelsea H. 17.

MUST ELECT NEW CAPTAIN.

CARLISLE, Pa.—Little Boy, recently elected captain of the Carlisle Indian football team for next year, has been declared ineligible, and another election will have to be held.

MAIN CHANGES IN GOLF RULES FOR NEXT YEAR

Teeing Now Admissible and Penalty for Playing Before Opponent's Ball Rests Is Increased.

PLAY IN COUPLES

According to copies of the changes which have been made in the British golf rules, there will be a number of differences in the method of play for 1909. The new code will go into effect Jan. 1. The chief changes are given as follows:

1. A ball must be dropped over the shoulder instead of the head.
2. A player will be entitled to remove sufficient sand to enable him to see the top of the ball when lying in sand, whether in a hazard or otherwise. Formerly that could not be done.
3. When a ball has been played out of bounds, another ball must be dropped at the spot at which the shot was played, but if the ball has been driven out of bounds from the tee, another ball may be teed on the teeing ground. Under the old rule teeing was inadmissible.
4. A ball lying in casual water on a putting green may be lifted without penalty and placed within two club lengths, but not nearer, to the hole, so as to afford a putt without casual water intervening; and the same course may be taken if casual water intervenes between the ball and the hole. Under the old rule a player could only lift and place immediately behind the water.

Cannot Brush With Hand.

5. Dung, wormcasts, snow and ice on the putting green may be removed by scraping them aside with a club; but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down, either with the club or in any other way. Brushing with the hand will not be permitted. Formerly it was permissible to brush away earth, sand, wormcasts, snow, etc., lightly with the hand.
6. If a player plays before his opponent's ball is at rest on the putting green, he will lose the hole, instead of a stroke, as formerly.

7. The following changes relate to stroke play:
 - (a) The committee in charge of a competition will now be responsible for adding up the scoring cards, not the secretary, as formerly.
 - (b) If a player plays outside the limits of the teeing ground he will lose a stroke, and the second stroke must be played inside the teeing ground. Under the old rule the penalty was disqualification.

Only One Stroke With Wrong Ball.

- (c) Except when in a hazard, if a player plays two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he will be disqualified.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Joseph Kelley, manager of the Boston National League baseball team for 1908 has been notified by President Dwyer that he will not be manager next year.

The Stanford University rugby football team is now in Vancouver, where three games are to be played during the holidays. The team will return to Palo Alto, Cal., Jan. 7.

The University of Cincinnati will appoint a coach for next year's football team tomorrow night. Captain Burch of Yale is an applicant and he is to attend the meeting to talk over the situation.

Harvard's last handicap field contests of the year will be held in the baseball cage on Soldiers' field this afternoon. Broad and high jumps, pole vault, 16-pound shot and throwing the hammer will be contested.

Work on the outdoor board track for the Harvard track team candidates is now being finished and it will be ready for actual training when college opens after the holidays. It will be 130 yards around.

The Watertown Gun Club is to hold an all-day shoot Saturday, which will be the final one of the season. It will consist of 150 targets, divided into nine divisions.

The last rugby football game between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was the 30th annual contest between the two colleges. Oxford has won 15, Cambridge 12 and nine have been ties.

The junior class football team has won the college championship of the University of Pennsylvania. It defeated the sophomore eleven in the final game by a score of 6 to 0.

WHITMAN WINS HARVARD MEET

First Honors in the Novice Gymnastic Tournament at Cambridge Won by Freshman in Remarkable Exhibit.

F. W. Whitman, a member of the freshman class at Harvard, won the cup presented by W. C. Bennett, '08, captain of last year's varsity gymnastic team, in the fourth annual novice gymnastic tournament Wednesday night. He was by far the best man on the floor, capturing six out of a possible seven first places. His performance on the parallel bars and flying rings was wonderful in one respect, that he made a full turn. Moody's work in club swinging was remarkably good, and the director afterward spoke of him as an intercollegiate point winner.

In scoring points in all events except the club swinging contest, points represent total made out of a possible 90. In the club swinging, however, it is total points out of a possible 20. The summary:

Horizontal bar—First, F. W. Whitman, '12, 66.5; second, N. N. Stern, '12, 66; third, H. L. Groves, '12, 62.

Side horse—First, F. W. Whitman, '12, 69; second, E. N. Cleaves, '12, 62.5; third, E. S. Wolston, '10, 59.

Club swinging—First, R. V. Moody, '11, 23.5; second, A. M. Rodgers, '12, 18.5; third, A. B. Parsons, '10, 17.5.

Parallel bars—First, F. W. Whitman, '12, 71.5; second, H. L. Groves, '12, 67; third, E. S. Wolston, '10, 66.5.

Flying rings—First, F. W. Whitman, '12, 75.5; second, H. Rafsky, '10, 65; third, E. S. Stern, '12, 63.

Tumbling—First, F. W. Whitman, '12, 65; second, E. S. Wolston, '10, 48.5; third, A. M. Rodgers, '12, 46.5.

General excellence—First, won by F. W. Whitman, '12, with 346.5 points; second, E. S. Stern, '12, with 295 points; third, E. S. Wolston with 279 points.

BONDS INVOLVED IN DENNETT CASE

Receiver Wants Quarter of a Million in Securities Turned Over to Trust Company by Housekeeper.

Judge Wait in the equity session of the superior court today heard the petition for an attachment for contempt against Clara Dennett, which was filed by the City Trust Company, on the ground that she had refused to deliver to it as receiver bonds worth \$250,000.

The bonds are claimed by Robert F. Herick, administrator of the estate of George S. Wellman, for whom the defendant worked as housekeeper. She, too, claims title to the bonds. Three actions seeking to get possession of them are pending.

Counsel for the administrator seeks to have the bonds turned over to a receiver, so that in the event of a judgment, being obtained against the woman the court can make an effective order for their delivery to the administrator. If the bonds are outside the state and the woman leaves the jurisdiction, the administrator feels that an effective order could not be made.

R. M. Morse, counsel for the defendant, said that he would show that the bonds belonged to his client, and also that they were in Europe and could not be delivered to the receiver. He wanted a continuance, but S. L. Whipple, counsel for the administrator, objected, and the court took up the matter.

I. R. Clark was called by Mr. Morse, who offered evidence tending to show that his client was not guilty of contempt. Mr. Clark is personal counsel for Mrs. Dennett, and remained on the stand until the noon recess.

FILES LARGEST BOND IN STATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The largest judicial bond ever demanded in the state has been filed here by Stephen O. Edwards, guardian of the person and estate of Mrs. Caroline F. Lyon. The bond is for \$1,125,000, and was secured by G. L. and H. J. Goss, general agents of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore and James E. Smith, general agent of the U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore. Mr. Edwards was appointed guardian of Mrs. Lyon last Tuesday on petition of several relatives.

CHILE WELCOMES PROFESSOR ROWE

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Professor Rowe, president of the American delegation to the Pan-American Congress, has arrived at Santiago de Chile. The delegates made a stay in Los Andes, whither the American minister, Mr. Hicks, went to greet him.

The delegates on arriving on Chilean territory sent a cordial message to the President and cabinet members. Several prominent Chileans greeted Professor Rowe at Santiago railway station, and the Chilean senator, Senor Joaquin Walker, accompanied him to his hotel.

The Chilean consul in Japan reports that nitrate consumption by the Japanese farmers is increasing by leaps and bounds. The outlook in Brazil and Argentina is also very favorable. The rate of exchange for some time is showing a decided improvement and a return of commercial prosperity is expected for next year.

CAPTAIN CURTIS REGAINS COMMAND

William J. Curtis, former captain of the Charlestown artillery, Co. B, 5th regiment, who was relieved of command several months ago because of nonattendance at drills, has been reelected captain of the company.

The selection of Curtis came as a surprise. The only candidate for the captaincy, it was generally believed, was Lieut. Bernard J. McCarron, who was in charge last summer at camp Framingham and was commended for his efficiency.

The number of votes cast was 42. Of this number 27 were cast for Curtis and 15 for McCarron.

KELHER CASE CONTINUED.

The case of Mrs. Mary Kelher of Somerville who is charged with arson, has been continued until Dec. 21 in the Cambridge municipal court. In regard to the reports that she is under suspicion of causing the deaths of six members of her family, Captain Perry of the Somerville police today said: "There is no reasonable ground for suspecting the woman, and the fact that she was arrested for arson probably led to the talk of her connection with these deaths, which are a remote circumstance. The police, however, will do whatever is ordered by the district attorney in regard to investigating the case."

PROSECUTION UNCOVERS KING'S BANKING METHODS

(Continued From Page One.)

to cover checks. I suggested that deposit must be made by 12 o'clock." Attorney Parker—Then you suggested this method?

"I suggested that deposits must be made by 12 o'clock."

King's Previous Customers.

After inquiring into King's banking methods, the next part of the case was taken up—that of examining the financial previous customers.

Darius Pierce was put on the stand by the prosecution.

"Do you know Mr. King?"

"I do."

"Did you visit him in January of this year?"

"I did. I visited Mr. King's office and deposited with Mr. Snow \$435 to buy five shares of American Woolen preferred stock."

"I got a temporary receipt."

"I turned it over with other papers to Mr. King, when I settled with him. I got a letter Jan. 2 stating the stock was purchased at 85%."

"Rush of Business."

"I inquired on the 25th of January as to my stock. Was told a rush of business delayed the transfer. I went away satisfied."

"Wrote again Feb. 3 to Mr. King. Date as shown by an exhibited letter was Jan. 31."

"I was informed in reply my certificate would be sent Friday or Saturday morning at the latest."

"I visited the American Woolen Company transfer office and made inquiry as to my stock."

"I visited Mr. King's office Feb. 18. I demanded a settlement. I told Mr. King that no stock had been sent to the office for transfer (American Woolen Company). He gave me a check in settlement. The check was protested."

"In the latter part of September he gave me a certified check and I turned the protested check over to him and left the office."

Parker Begins Examination.

Attorney Parker now began examination of the witness.

"I knew Mr. King had to buy the stock for me," he said in reply to a question.

"I deposited the check (protested) Feb. 10, before the assignment. I heard of the

assignment Feb. 21, through the papers, I think."

On July 2, 1908, witness Pierce wrote a letter to Mr. King, sympathizing with him, stating that if the matter had not been made public through the papers he would not appear against him, but as it was the grand jury summoned him and got the facts. This letter was admitted as an exhibit on Attorney Parker's request, as was Mr. King's reply.

"I called on him in September by request and was given a check for \$436.82, which was paid."

"I remember Mr. King speaking of a Mr. Gilmore, a friend of mine. He told me to tell Mr. Gilmore to call on him. He said in general conversation he intended to pay him."

George S. Thompson was the next witness.

In reply to Attorney Dwyer, he said: "I went in, asked for Mr. King, was told he was out and was referred to Mr. Snow. I decided on two shares American Woolen, preferred, and paid \$180 in bills."

"The following Saturday I was notified the shares were bought."

"Did you receive any certificate?"

"No, sir."

Witness wrote asking why he had not received his stock. Mr. King, in reply, said it would be forwarded the next day or by Saturday. "I never received the stock nor the over-payment as stated in the receipts."

His Later Transactions.

Attorney Parker—Did you know that Mr. King or his agent would have to go out and buy the stock you wanted on which a commission should be paid?

"Yes, sir."

"Did you have other transaction with Mr. King after that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were there times after that when you requested Mr. King to make purchases for you and you would remit?"

"I don't recall."

"You won't say you didn't?"

"Had you received your shares of American Woolen at these times?"

"No, sir."

In a letter of Jan. 16, 1908, the witness expressed his confidence in Mr. King, as Attorney Parker showed by the letter, which was made an exhibit.

Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

EDITOR IN RETORT TO ROOSEVELT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"Whatever provocation Mr. Roosevelt may have felt in picking his soul," declares the Indianapolis News, "nothing could justify, much less extenuate, the torrent of invective and virulence which he poured out in a state paper upon the head of a private citizen."

The News, which was mentioned in the special message on the Panama Canal deal sent to Congress by the President, has issued a reply to the Chief Executive, which, in addition to the above quoted words, says:

"It is difficult to characterize fully the latest outbreak of the President without resorting to the use of language as undignified and blameworthy as that which put the President's utterance in a class by itself in the official literature of the high office he holds."

"It is quite impossible to think of any of Mr. Roosevelt's long line of distinguished predecessors that could possibly have so forgotten the dignities and decorum of his exalted position as to transmit to Congress a message in any way comparable with that of yesterday."

The paper says, in conclusion, that the Rainey resolution should be adopted and that Congress should make a searching investigation of all the facts, circumstances and rumors connected with the Panama activities of the government.

BOSTON MAN IS PROMOTED

The new Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, William Phillips, who has just been appointed, is the son of Mrs. John C. Phillips of 299 Berkeley street and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1900. He succeeds in his new position Huntington Wilson of Illinois, now appointed minister to Roumania.

Mr. Phillips is promoted from the chief clerkship of the recently created bureau of eastern affairs in the state department. Mr. Phillips entered the service of the state department in 1903 as private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, then ambassador to England. Success won him the secretaryship of the legation at Pekin. In 1907 he became a clerk in the department at Washington.

He is wealthy and has been prominent in Washington society.

DENMARK AND U. S. MAKE EXCHANGE

President Roosevelt Pleased at the Transfer of University Professors Writes to Brooklyn Editor.

NEW YORK.—A letter from President Roosevelt, expressing his pleasure at the exchange of university professors between the United States and Denmark, is published today by G. S. Strandvold, editor of the Nordlyset, a Scandinavian newspaper published in Brooklyn, who received it. The letter follows:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and am very much pleased at the exchange of university professors between the United States and Denmark. I feel that this exchange will be of value because of the close relationship between the United States and the Scandinavian nations, from whom come so many of the men who stand high in the qualities of good citizenship here. I am confident that the American people will feel a strong and growing interest in this movement, and I earnestly hope for its continuance. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The movement for the exchange was inaugurated last April, when Chancellor McCracken of New York University gave a series of free lectures at the University of Copenhagen. Chancellor McCracken was followed there in September by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. President Butler then suggested to the Danish educators that they send a professor to the United States to lecture at an American university.

In response to President Butler's invitation Otto Jespersen, professor of English in the University of Copenhagen, will come to New York next fall to lecture at Columbia University on English linguistics and phonetics from September, 1909, to February, 1910.

BETTER TRANSIT TO BE DEMANDED

Better transit

BAILEY SCORES SENATE CENSURE FOR ROOSEVELT

Texas Senator Protests Resolution Adopted Unless It Calls for Investigation of "Insult Given to Congress."

USE FORAKER PLAN

WASHINGTON—Senator Bailey, Texas, created a stir in the Senate last Wednesday afternoon by calling attention to the fact that the Aldrich "spanking" resolution, introduced and adopted earlier in the day, did not direct the committee to inquire into the "insult given to Congress" by the President.

He protested against any action unless it did investigate that feature.

"Congress is the most infamous body in the world," he said, "if it does not investigate and resent the most gross and wanton insult ever received from a President."

Continuing, Mr. Bailey said Congress was accused by the President of withholding an appropriation because of apprehension that its members would be found to be criminals. That is the portion, he said, that should be taken up. He declared that the question was non-partisan and expressed surprise that either branch of Congress had yet done nothing.

Senator Hale Speaks.

Senator Hale, Maine, said he thought the Aldrich resolution referred to the committee on appropriations in the message. Mr. Bailey replied that Mr. Aldrich had been too careful of somebody's feelings.

"If the President was not justified in the language used," continued Mr. Bailey, "the message should be sent back to him. No self-respecting body would receive it."

The long expected resolution looking to the censure of the President for his references in his annual message to the employment of secret service officers was introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. It refers the subject to the Senate appropriations committee and involves an investigation of the whole secret service organization.

What Resolution Says.

The resolution is, in part, as follows: "That that portion of the annual message of the President relating to the secret service is hereby referred to the committee on appropriations, which is instructed to inquire whether the legislation referred to in the message has impaired the efficiency or sufficiency of the force employed in the secret service; and such committee are further directed to ascertain what persons other than those included in the secret service were paid from the public treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, for services in connection with the enforcement of the laws or for work in the detection or investigation of possible crimes or criminal acts, or violations of law; the information to contain the names of all persons so employed or paid, their previous occupation, the nature of the work in which they were engaged, by whom they were appointed and upon whose suggestion or recommendations."

Shall Report Inquiry.

The resolution further provides that the committee "shall report as soon as practicable the results of their inquiry, and make such recommendations as they may see fit with reference thereto, and with reference to that portion of the message referred to."

Senator Aldrich argued against taking any notice of the President's words. Senator Culberson, Texas, said that while he did not object to the resolution, he did not approve of some of its phraseology and he offered a substitute.

The Foraker resolution, calling on the war department for full information regarding the employment of detectives to shadow negro soldiers dismissed by the President for alleged participation in the Brownsville riot, was adopted by the Senate today without discussion.

CEYLON PLEAS FLEET'S SAILORS

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—The men of the American fleet, now anchored in the harbor here, are thoroughly enjoying their daily trips to Kandy, an inland town situated on the banks of a fine artificial lake.

The sailors are much interested in the magnificent scenery and are pleased with the arrangements, which afford excellent facilities for making the best of their time ashore.

Gen. R. C. B. Lawrence, commander of the British troops in Ceylon, entertained Admiral Sperry and his flag officers at luncheon Wednesday.

MUNICIPAL FERRY PROVES COSTLY

NEW YORK—Dock Commissioner Spooner and Auditor Phelan of the dock department testified before the joint legislative committee that in 1907 the city had lost \$1,026,272 by running its municipal ferries. The department's net earnings in 1907, exclusive of the ferry expenses, were \$1,121,002, so that the large revenue it used to return to the city had been cut down almost to nothing. There was some testimony about the cost of condemnation proceedings and the high prices awarded in them.

MR. TAFT SAYS: "THE TARIFF WILL BE HONESTLY REVISED"

President-Elect, Before Financiers in New York, Asserts Faith in Protection, and Declares He Will Try to Carry Out Terms of Platform's Principal Plank.

NEW YORK—President-elect Taft, as the guest of the Ohio Society of New York, in a speech at the Waldorf Astoria, before a company of notable men from all walks of life, including great financiers, whose methods the present administration has bitterly fought, earnestly pledged his administration and his party, so far as he can control it, to a loyal adherence to the Chicago platform.

He dwelt almost wholly upon the revision of the tariff which he singled out as the most important declaration made at the last national convention and after having previously referred to the veto power of the chief executive, said, with all the emphasis of which he was capable:

"Better no revision at all; better that the new bill should fail, unless we have an honest and thorough revision of the basis laid down and the principle outlined in the party platform."

Mr. Taft referred to the Sherman anti-trust law, and declared for its enforcement as one of the policies of President Roosevelt which the party pledged itself to carry forward.

Notable Groups at Tables.

The occasion was the 23rd annual dinner of the Ohio society in New York in the grand ballroom and Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Seated at the "President's table" with Mr. Taft were the Vice-President-elect, Mr. Sherman; Governor Hughes of New York, who paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Taft during the evening; Henry W. Taft, president of the society and toastmaster; Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati; Horace D. Taft of Watertown, Ct.; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; former Senator John C. Spooner, one of those who responded to the toasts; J. Pierpont Morgan, Paul Morton, Gov. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, Secretary Straus, Frank H. Hitchcock, Gen. H. C. Corbin and Admiral Casper Goodrich.

The Wall Street Following.

All the diversified interests and so-called Wall street "crowds" were represented. There were E. H. Harriman, George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co.; E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Company; John Claflin, Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank; Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company; J. P. Morgan, Jr.; E. T. Stotesbury of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia, and Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Prosecuted and Prosecutor.

At another table and rivaling in attention the "four Tafts" were four Rockefeller—John D., John D., Jr., William Rockefeller and P. A. Rockefeller. With them sat John D. Archbold, the active head of the Standard Oil Company, and John G. Milburn, the special counsel of the company.

Frank B. Kellogg, who has been prosecuting the Standard Oil Company, and William Nelson Cromwell, so prominently brought to the front in the recent Panama canal discussion, were near neighbors to the Rockefellers.

Thomas F. Ryan sat at a table with B. F. Younk, James Speyer, Lord Revelstoke and others. Paul D. Cravath, John W. Gates, Melville E. Ingalls, Wade H. Ellis, Leslie M. Shaw, Myron T. Herrick, Justice William A. Day, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Treat and Delevan Smith were others among the more than 900 diners.

Difficult to Fulfill Pledges.

The President-elect was the last speaker of the evening, having been preceded by Governor Hughes, Mayor McClellan of New York city, Senator Spooner and Patrick Francis Murphy.

"I am going to talk a little politics," said Mr. Taft, "and I want to invite your serious attention to some of the peculiarities with which we have to deal in our form of government as compared with the governments of other nations."

"Ours is essentially a government of parties. England also has parties, but there they fix the responsibility of the party on one man. Our division of authority in our parties sometimes makes it extremely difficult to carry out the promises so freely made in the course of a campaign."

Work of Party Convention.

"The President is the executive of the

EX-BANK OFFICER IS NOW LABORER

HARTFORD, Conn.—George F. Kendall, who until recently was bank commissioner of Connecticut, has donned overalls and gone to work at day wages stripping tobacco in one of the Suffield tobacco warehouses.

Mr. Kendall was making an examination at the New Britain Savings Bank when William F. Walker, the treasurer, complained of being ill and went home. Mr. Kendall took his statement in good faith and suspended the examination till he should recover. The next day Walker disappeared and he was subsequently found to be short \$500,000.

When Mr. Kendall's term expired Governor Woodruff appointed another man. Mr. Kendall has been a state senator.

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF KNOWLEDGE

"Why," said the boastful one, "I've forgotten more than you ever knew." "I cannot," replied the modest man, "deny that what you say is true. I think I may safely say, however, that you have never been in a position to forget very much at one time."—Exchange.

Mr. Taft Explains How "Revision" Is Going On

It is with the utmost pleasure that I state my sincere confidence that there is now going on in Washington, and will go on, an honest and thorough attempt to find the difference in cost of production here and abroad and to fix the tariff accordingly.

The task is merely one of evidence and judgment. We must honestly try to do our duty and then we receive the commendation of the American people.

It is better to have no revision at all, better that the new tariff bill should die unless we have revision of an honest and thorough sort on the basis explained by me and promised in the party platform.—From President-elect Taft's address before the Ohio Society of New York.

nation, and while in the White House is rightly regarded as the head of his party, for in the campaign which follows his term of office he is in a sense made responsible for what has happened during his party's administration. Yet when we come to the selection of a candidate and the adoption of a platform declaring the principles of the party, this work is left to a convention of men gathered from all the states of the Union.

Sacred Duty of Party.

"Once the party has adopted its platform and has successfully gone before the people on that platform, it becomes the sacred duty of the executive, of the leaders and of the House of Representatives to carry out the policies thus declared."

"The principal plank in the Chicago platform was the one which declared for a revision of the tariff at an extra session of the Congress after the 4th of March next. In that plank the standard by which the revision could be made was plainly laid down. It was agreed that the revision should be made on the principle of protection. It is the duty of the committee on revision to make an affirmative effort to find out the cost of production here and abroad and to revise the tariff accordingly."

"I Am a Protectionist."

"I am a protectionist," said Mr. Taft, amid an outburst of cheering. "But," he went on, "I am not one of those who believe that the policy of protection does not in large degree make trusts and monopolies easier of existence. But the way to stamp trusts and monopolies out is not by destroying the whole protective system."

No Excessive Tariff Rates.

"We should not have excessive tariff rates so as to tempt monopolies and give the trusts an opportunity to take advantage of those excessive rates. The Chicago platform showed by its new definition of a protective policy that the majority of our party believe in a definite revision of the tariff as it now exists."

"If we do not fulfill the promise made in the Chicago platform, and make only a surface revision, we will be made accountable by the intelligent American people and will suffer the consequences with which failure to keep promises usually is visited by the American people."

Must Enforce Sherman Act.

Mr. Taft then took up the Sherman anti-trust law and said it was one of the Roosevelt policies which the party had pledged itself to carry out.

"We must enforce the Sherman act," he said, "or such modification of it as will carry out the purpose of those who adopted the original legislation. I will say that in reference to the railroads, the provisions of the Sherman act on that subject should be modified or repealed."

"This modification should make a distinction of the intent with which combinations are effected. It there should be a combination to reduce the cost of production, for instance, such a combination would be legal. On the other hand, a combination to control markets would be illegal."

MELROSE WOMEN HOLD RECEPTION

The Melrose Woman's Club tendered its annual reception to its president, Mrs. Frances B. Lavender, at the residence of Mrs. Kate Thomas, Bellevue avenue, Melrose. About 300 were present and the guests were received by Mrs. Lavender, Mrs. Kate Thomas, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland and Mrs. Nellie B. Sawyer.

The house was festooned in pink, the club color; pink sweet peas and pink streamers being arranged over the interior. A collation was served, after which the newly elected president was presented with a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Nellie B. Sawyer and Mrs. Kate Beebe poured.

RECEPTION TO FROTHINGHAM.

The William H. Davis Club's reception at Newton to Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, the lieutenant-governor-elect, was attended by a large number of members. Rev. H. Grant Person presided. The speakers were Howard P. Converse, Councillor Seward W. Jones and Charles Hatfield.

NEWS ITEMS FROM GREATER BOSTON

Fire caused \$10,000 damage to the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Cary avenue, Chelsea, Wednesday evening. For a time many of the best residences in the city were threatened. The church was one of the three left standing after the fire of last April. The cause of the blaze is unknown. A thorough investigation is to be made. The roof and steeple of the church were practically destroyed.

Lieut. Robert E. Belcher, formerly of the signal corps, M. V. M., has been placed under arrest on 22 counts charging him with larceny. The complainants are members of the signal corps, who allege that Lieutenant Belcher appropriated \$600 which should have been paid them, and which was turned over to the defendant by the state paymaster. Lieutenant Belcher took a prominent part in the Massachusetts relief work at San Francisco and also in the relief work in Chelsea after the fire of last April. In September he was tried by a court martial and discharged from the militia. He is an attorney and lives in Ashland.

According to orders from Police Commissioner O'Meara read at roll call Wednesday two sergeants of the police department are to be promoted to be inspectors, three patrolmen to sergeants and 21 reserve officers are given permanent appointments. In the same order the retirement of Sgt. James E. O'Brien of the Dudley street station was announced. Sgt. O'Brien has done 20 years' service on the police force.

A report favoring a readjustment of the present tariff schedules to a lower level was accepted by the members of the Boston Merchants Club from the committee appointed to report on the tariff problem, at the monthly meeting held Wednesday evening at the American House. Fully 300 members were present when President James J. Storrow called the meeting to order.

Boston wool merchants and others prominently identified with the trade in this city, tendered a banquet to Hon. James E. Fletcher of Providence at the Parker House Wednesday evening. Among the guests were several members of the committee who notified President-elect Taft of his nomination last summer. A letter of regret was read from Mr. Taft.

An evening session was held in the disbarment proceedings against Attorney John Everett of the Norfolk County bar, at the supreme court rooms Wednesday evening. The night session was held in order to accommodate Chief Justice Aiken.

Kappa chapter of Zeta Psi fraternity of Tufts college met for the 54th annual banquet at Young's hotel Wednesday evening when the New England Association of the Zeta Psi which went out of existence several years ago, was reestablished.

Residents of East Boston, through the East Boston Trade Association, are threatening to seek the remedy of the courts to give to them full connections from the East Boston tunnel to the Washington street tunnel, until the rapid transit commission takes some action on the matter at once. The iron fence at the State street station of the Washington street tunnel is the particular grievance, the protestants declaring this fence nullifies a part of the connections which they are entitled to.

A. G. Cable of Evanston, Ill., was the selection of the Harvard seniors for the position of class secretary made at the final class election held Wednesday. At the same time committees for class day were selected.

City employees of Chelsea held formal dedication exercises Wednesday evening, when the new city stables, the first of the new public buildings to be completed, were formally taken over by the city officials. Members of the Chelsea board of control were present and made speeches.

Features of the big boot, shoe and leather exposition to be held in Boston next summer were told to the members of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the regular monthly dinner at the Brunswick Wednesday evening, by Oran McCormick, president of the exposition. The members greeted the features planned with considerable enthusiasm.

THREATEN TO CUT FARE TO CHICAGO

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Passenger rates between Pittsburgh and Chicago have been ordered cut by the Gould-Harriman lines just as soon as the interstate commerce commission passes on the new rate. This action was taken in the face of a passenger agreement among the four lines competing for the business, and is taken to foreshadow a probable general rate war.

The passenger agents of the Washash, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and Pennsylvania lines west made the agreement. The Gould-Harriman representatives demanded a rate of 88 to Chicago from Pittsburgh, the rate now being 80 on their road and on the Baltimore & Ohio. The general passenger agents of the Washash showed that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago carried 60 per cent of the traffic at a rate of \$11.50; the Panhandle and the New York Central 30 per cent at \$9.50, and the Baltimore & Ohio and Washash 10 per cent at \$9.

GLAD HE CHANGED JOBS.

When George B. Buhler of Trenton, N. J., employed as a meat cutter in a local restaurant, was asked by his employer to help out in the rush-hour by opening oysters, he objected at first, but finally consented, with the understanding that he was not to be asked to do such work again.

A few minutes after he had started at his new work Buhler found a pearl which a jeweler to whom he took it declared to be worth more than \$200.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

PHILADELPHIA—The British steamer Cyrus is ashore in the Delaware river.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt will give a reception in honor of the Wright brothers, aeroplanists.

WASHINGTON—The John Paul Jones statue authorized by Congress is to be made by Charles Niehaus of New York.

WASHINGTON—Wesley M. Owen of Leroy, Ill., is to be justice of the supreme court on the Isthmus of Panama.

NEW YORK—Six and a half million pairs of shoes have been exported from this country during 1908.

VERGENNES, Ind.—A mastodon's tooth weighing seven pounds is reported to have been found near here.

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. William H. Taft will speak to the women of Spray, N. C., on "General Welfare" while on a southern trip.

ALBANY, N. Y.—It is expected that J. Newton Fiero, the dean of the Albany Law School, will be appointed as state court reporter.

UNION CITY, Tenn.—Only two jurors out of 53 talesmen have been selected to sit in the case of the night riders indicted for murder.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Booker Washington says that President-elect Taft understands the negro better than any man since Lincoln.

NEW YORK—Edward S. Thomas has been appointed receiver of the George F. Quinby Company, a big New Jersey clothing corporation.

DANVILLE, N. Y.—Fire has destroyed the building, machinery and part of the material of the Danville Paper Company. Loss \$100,000.

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union has petitioned the Governor to have the battle-ship christened with water.

NEW YORK—The salt water high-pressure mains of the fire department are not as successful as expected, owing to interference by the subways.

NEW YORK—Otto Jespersen, professor of English in the University of Copenhagen will lecture in Columbia University next year from September to February.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of the governor of Hawaii says that in the past there has been a feeling of neglect in the island, but that the recent large appropriations have dispelled it.

FOREIGN

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—A blizzard has raged here for 48 hours.

LONDON—There is to be a Manchurian railroad loan of \$10,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG—The president of the Douma, Nikolai A. Khomyakoff, has resigned.

PARIS—The Automobile Club of France has decided to hold a show next month.

PARIS—A sale of rare Saxony porcelain has been made including the "Entretien Galant" group.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Rokahanga island, New Zealand, has declared itself a republic, no longer under British rule.

LONDON—King Edward, in a letter, has extended his thanks for all Andrew Carnegie has done for the British people.

SYDNEY, Australia—The Anglican synod have protested to the premier

MODERN LUXURY OUTDOES ROME'S

NEW YORK—Sig. Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, in a lecture at Columbia University on "Corruption and Progress in the Ancient and Modern World," shattered all the popular ideas of Rome in the early days.

"Rome even at the height of its splendor was poor in comparison with the modern world," he said. "We have pictured the imperial magnificence of ancient Rome as functions of unheard of splendor; but if Nero could come to life and see the dining room of a great hotel of Paris or New York he would admire it far more than the half in which he gave his feasts."

"In the modern world every increase of consumption, every waste, every vice seems permissible; indeed, almost meritorious, because men of industry, and trade, profit by the diffusion of luxury, by the spread of vice. Fabulous wealth is wasted by men and women today in luxury that is not to satisfy some reasonable need, but to show others of their kind how rich they are, or, further, to make others believe them richer than they are."

Under the belief that the authorities will soon relax their vigilance, the revolutionists are burying their arms and ammunition. The police have uncovered a number of these small arsenals.

The ban against the meeting of natives has been extended to social and athletic clubs as well as against political organizations. Deportations continue at a heavy rate, the victims being given no chance to defend themselves.

against allowing an announced prize fight.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Douma has voted to send congratulations to the Turkish Parliament on the occasion of its inauguration.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has withdrawn its challenge to the Rochester Yacht Club for a race next year.

MANILA—William Sherman, director of the civil service in the Philippines, has resigned, and will return to the United States.

HALIFAX, N. S.—After drifting three days, the Gloucester fishing schooner Paulina has arrived here, much damaged by storms.

BUENOS AYRES—The Chamber of Deputies, at a secret session, adopted a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$75,000,000 for the navy.

BERLIN—Dr. Felix Adler of Columbia University and Prof. William M. Davis of Harvard University have been presented to the Kaiser.

NEW ENGLAND

BOTH, Me.—The steamer El Dorado was destroyed by fire at Popham Beach.

EAST BRIDGEWATER—Joseph C. Sheehan has been reappointed postmaster here.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The new brick armory of Co. F, second regiment, has been formally dedicated.

BATH, Me.—The steamer El Dorado was destroyed by fire while lying at her dock at Popham Beach.

PROVINCETOWN—The scout cruiser Birmingham made 24.50 knots per hour on its run here from Rockland, Me.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Governor-elect Draper attended the annual banquet of the Republican city committee here.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Delayed salaries, amounting to about \$20,000, have been paid to school teachers and janitors here.

NEW BEDFORD—The Yankee is in the same condition as when she sunk, not having been injured by the recent storms.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Company F, M. V. M., has dedicated its new \$65,000 armory. Governor Guild and his staff were present.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—An original play by a Hindoo girl student was presented by the dramatic club of Mt. Holyoke College.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Owing to so many incendiary fires, the insurance companies have cancelled their risks on Long Beach and Briar Neck.

NORWALK, Conn.—The schooner Francis Goodnow, bound here with pulp from St. George, N. B., has put into Boston for repairs.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Schooner Rosa Mueller, in a leaking condition, was assisted into port by the life savers of Wood End station.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Two of Waltham's watch factories will close down from Dec. 24 until Jan. 4, watches not being in great demand.

SALEM, Mass.—At the first court-martial here in 20 years, private Samuel F. King was dismissed from the service, found guilty on three counts of absence from drill.

GUY SCULL JOINS NEW YORK POLICE

Guy Scull, a former Harvard man well known in Boston, and leader of the recent expedition on the Mayflower in search of sunken treasure in the Spanish main, has been appointed by Police Commissioner Bingham of New York as secretary to First Deputy Commissioner Baker.

He is a man of independent means and is a member of the Harvard Club. Since he graduated from Harvard in 1898 he has done some writing. He went to the Japanese-Russian war for the New York Globe and came back to this country after the battle of Mukden, which he attended in the capacity of spectator.

"I like the police business," Mr. Scull said last night, "and hope to like my new position."

INDIA POLICE DIG FOR HIDDEN ARMS

CALCUTTA—The government authorities have redoubled their efforts to stamp out the seditious element in India, and in their search for evidence they are digging up the grounds, as well as ransacking the houses of every suspect.

NET EARNINGS INCREASE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR

Good Showing Made by Report of Kansas City Southern Railway Indicating Much Better Conditions.

INCREASE IN TAXES

Reflected in the report of the Kansas City Southern railway for October is the improvement in business that has taken place. The returns for this month show increased net earnings over the corresponding period of last year, and this is the first time in 1908 that the company was enabled to make such a showing. Several important factors have aided in increasing the company's business, but when it is considered that there was a 27 per cent increase in taxes the increase in net earnings is all the more significant.

In September the company made its poorest monthly showing since the beginning of the present fiscal year, when a loss of nearly \$102,000 was shown in net; in August a little over \$30,000 decrease was shown, and in July almost \$30,000, all of which decreases were further augmented by monthly increases in taxes.

An important factor of the October statement is that the smallest amount of gross loss thus far in the current fiscal year was recorded, clearly indicating general business improvement along the lines of the company. This feature is the more noteworthy when it is considered that the October gross a year ago represented an expansion of some \$120,000 over the October statement of 1907 and \$258,900 over that for 1905. Therefore the October earnings this year are in comparison with record figures a year ago, the effect of the financial depression not having been felt until later on. In view of this fact, it is apparent that nearly normal operating conditions were experienced along the Kansas City Southern's line during October, and from this time on gross earnings should record some increase over a year ago.

The Kansas City Southern at the present time has its operating expenses well in hand, the October ratio being lower than for the fiscal year 1907, while the four months' percentage to gross was only slightly above 1907. It will be recalled that President Edison, in his last annual report to the stockholders, said that the expenses for the current fiscal year would doubtless range around a 60 per cent basis.



SOCIALISM FAILS TO REMEDY EVILS SAYS SCHURMAN

Cornell's President Believes Individualism Must Continue—He Approves Shareholding.

USE OF FORTUNES

OMAHA, Neb.—President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell delivered the principal address at the Corn Exposition here in discussing "The Problem of Great Fortunes," he said, in part:

"While I sympathize with the socialistic desire to improve the condition of our unpropertied classes, I have no faith in the Socialist's panacea. Socialism is an impossibility. Individualism is the only workable scheme of society, and when tempered with a proper social spirit, it is the justest scheme.

Marx's Predictions Wrong?
"Karl Marx's predictions in regard to the effect which capital and machinery were to produce on the laboring classes have been falsified by events. Not only have their wages been increased, but the hours of labor have been reduced and the sanitary and other conditions greatly improved.

"The greatest, and I suppose the best-managed, of all our corporations has adopted the sagacious policy of making its workmen stockholders. This year \$2,500,000 worth of additional stock was offered by the company to its workmen and all taken; while 25,000 more of the employees have applied for shares, which are to be provided. Altogether nearly 100,000 workmen are now shareholders in the Steel corporation.

Distribution of Fortunes.
"Some of our richest men have declared that to die rich is to die disgraced; that the community is entitled to its share when the distribution comes. If this view or some such view generally prevails, we may feel assured that the distribution of large fortunes will be accomplished with satisfaction and advantage to the community without interference on the part of the government.

"It is folly to attempt to legislate against the nature of things. The Legislature cannot reinstate competition in the economic world when competition has given way, as it has in modern things, to combination; consequently it is a safe assertion that the anti-trust law of 1890 must be repealed. Neither the public nor Congress can instruct business men in the methods of transacting their affairs.

"Let the public and Congress have the right to insist that in the transaction of business there shall be no infringement of the rights of the public, no injurious monopoly, no oppression either of rivals or consumers."

TURKISH REAL ESTATE BOOM

CONSTANTINOPLE—Real estate in this city and throughout Turkey will shortly experience a boom. The government is preparing a bill to do away with an ancient restriction which prevented corporations from buying or selling land except in the name of one of their members.

The new law will immediately result in the formation of building societies that will acquire a number of vacant lots and dumping grounds which abound in eastern cities, and build cottages to be sold on the installment plan. This system ought to meet with extraordinary success, for there are a great number of middle class families in Constantinople that are obliged to pay exorbitant rentals for lack of means to build even a modest home.

KAISER WILHELM FOR TEMPERANCE

BERLIN—Emperor William has become a teetotaler, according to a semi-official announcement from the Potsdam palace. He has pledged himself to abstain from all alcoholic drinks for the rest of his life.

This decision, his confidants say, was reached during the recent reformatory period that the emperor underwent. The Kaiser has had a special drink concocted, which has the color and fizz of champagne, but which is absolutely non-alcoholic. He will drink this on all state occasions and public dinners to avoid embarrassment, but in private, even this substitute is discarded.

The temperance element of the nation is joyously acclaiming the Emperor's new departure.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "Paid in Full."
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "The Walls of Jericho."
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Heir to the Throne."

SWEEPING POLICE CHANGES REJOICE BOSTON OFFICERS

Two Sergeants, Three Patrolmen and Twenty-one Reserve Men Will Be Advanced in Rank Tonight—Names of the Appointees Are Given Out.

The "general order" of Police Commissioner O'Meara which tonight advances two sergeants, three patrolmen and 21 reserve men to higher rank is one of the most sweeping promotions made in the Boston police department.

Friends of the men affected are today giving them their hearty congratulations.

Goes Into Effect Tonight.

In the same general order the transfer of six sergeants and four patrolmen to other stations is announced, the promotions and transfers to take effect this evening at 5:45 o'clock. In another general order the retirement on half pay of Sergeant James E. O'Brien of station 11, who had been on the police force for 20 years, was announced, the order going into effect at roll call Wednesday.

Sergeant William H. Pelton and Sergeant Thomas J. Norton of the bureau of criminal investigation are promoted to the rank of inspectors. Both will remain at the bureau, where they are popular and active. The patrolmen made sergeants are Joseph P. Loughlin of the bureau of criminal investigation, where he will remain; Edgar F. Palmer of station 9, who goes to station 11;

Sumner S. Foster of station 11, who will be assigned to station 4.

Following are the reserve men promoted and the numbers of their future stations, and who reported to the chief clerk this morning to be sworn:

Michael F. Blewitt, 14; George A. Buchanan, 2; Joseph W. Comerford, 16; Frederick A. Donovan, 11; Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, 3; William A. Fraser, 9; Patrick A. Grady, 12; Christopher Grant, 9; Albert S. Hendry, 10; Charles H. Jackson, 10; James W. Kennedy, 5; James S. Keating, 12; James W. Lewis, 1; Dennis T. Loden, 13; John C. J. Loughlin, 15; Frederick I. Morrill, 5; Charles H. Morse, 9; Daniel R. McLean, 10; William C. Norton, 11; Louis H. Stewart, 14; Michael J. Welch, 4.

Changes of Stations.

These sergeants and patrolmen have been changed as follows: Sergeants Arthur B. McConnell from station 2 to station 4; Bradley C. Mason from 13 to 2; Henry Petridge from 4 to 13; Charles F. Hannister from 4 to 9; Frederick N. Wheeler from 11 to 12; John T. O'Hearn from 12 to 11; Patrolmen John J. Lynch from 3 to 11; Charles W. McKenna from 4 to 3; Andrew Brauer from 3 to 9; Norman S. Ramsey from 9 to 3.

CHEERS FOR NEW AMEER OF MECCA

Great Hopes Set Upon His Administration As the First Constitutional Ruler of the City.

BEYROUT, Syria—Sherif Hussein Pasha, descendant of Mahomet and recently appointed Ameer of Mecca, whom the Sultan made the recipient of special honors, passed here on board the khediast mail steamer "Tanta" from Constantinople.

He was enthusiastically cheered as the first constitutional Ameer of Mecca, an event of the first magnitude for the whole Moslem world.

Prestige at Stake.

Great hopes are set on him, as it is realized that the administration of the holy cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina, and the whole province of the Hedjaz, must be speedily reformed if their loss, perhaps imminent, is to be averted.

The possession of these holy cities is indissolubly connected with the prestige of Turkey as the foremost Moslem power, at least from the traditional point of view.

The administration of the Hedjaz has been corrupt, as well as anomalous, ever since the Turkish conquest in the 16th century.

The conquerors confided the government to the oldest descendant of Mahomet under the title of Ameer, which they expected would relieve them from maintaining a large force in that distant territory.

Ameer Became a Superfluity.

The Ameer never succeeded in keeping order, however, owing to the inroads of the inland Bedouins, and the Turks were after all obliged to keep Arabia well garrisoned at great expense.

Hence the Ameer really became a superfluity and the Turkish governors completely ruined the country by their extortionate methods.

This year's unusually heavy pilgrimage, due to the new Hedjaz railway, presents an intricate economic problem, for there is next to no agriculture in the Hedjaz and with the present misery prevailing there, the situation is an extremely difficult one to handle.

CASSIDY WANTS CASE QUASHED

Files Motion in Which He Alleges Charges Against Him Were Not Properly Heard by the Grand Jury.

Counsel for James T. Cassidy, accused of conspiring to defraud the city of Boston, today filed in the superior criminal court a motion to dismiss the indictment and a plea in abatement seeking to have it quashed.

Cassidy was mentioned in the report of the finance commission relative to the use of \$200 appropriated by the common council for the purchase of a set of Massachusetts reports for the room of the president of the council.

President Leo F. McCullough had testified before the commission that he bought the books of Cassidy; the latter said he never owned nor sold a set of Massachusetts reports to McCullough. Cassidy made out the bill for \$200 on which the city paid the money.

The motion to dismiss and the plea in abatement are alleged grounds that Inspector Armstrong, who prepared the case, was in the grand jury room while the defendant was testifying, contrary to law; that several witnesses were present at the same time in the grand jury room and gave testimony in the hearing of the others; that the defendant was not informed that his own conduct was the subject under investigation, and he was interrogated for the purpose of assisting the grand jury to find said indictment against him.

Accompanying each pleading is the affidavit of the defendant James T. Cassidy. He swears to the facts set out in the motion and plea.

BLOWN OFF CLIFF IN ALPINE STORM

Italian Professor Had Thrilling Experience in His Attempt to Reach Top of Monte Rosa.

GENEVA—Professor C. Bitonto, an Italian investigator and climber, had a terrible experience recently in a snowstorm while climbing Monte Rosa, 15,217 feet high.

He was accompanied by a guide and porter, the porter carrying two guinea pigs and some rats, intended for experiments with the effects of rarefied air. The party set out from Macugnaga for the Queen Margherita Observatory, which was recently erected on the Col d'Olen. About three quarters of the way up a terrific hurricane accompanied by blinding snow was encountered.

Fell Off Mountain.

Professor Bitonto was not strong enough to stand the great strain, and was blown off the mountain side into space time after time, but his companions drew him back, shouting to him to lie down flat.

As the professor had lost his ice axe in the first fall, he had nothing to cling to, and he was gradually becoming unconscious by continued buffeting and the strain of the rope round his waist. In a lull of the hurricane the guide crawled down to the professor and held him down.

For a quarter of an hour the party clung to the mountain side expecting every moment to be blown over a precipice to a glacier 2000 feet below.

Gained Shelter of Rock.

When the force of the wind had somewhat diminished the climbers, crawling one at a time, gained the shelter of a rock, and rubbed their hands, feet and faces with snow, as they were showing signs of frost bite. It was found that the guinea pigs and rats had been frozen to death in the storm.

After a wait of nearly two hours the wind dropped, but the snow continued to fall in abundance. The party descended and reached Macugnaga in safety, when the professor handsomely rewarded his brave companions.

VIGOR IN EFFORTS FOR NO-LICENSE

Anti-Saloon Workers Prepare for Active Campaign in the Towns of the State—Prohibition in the Lead.

Opponents of licensed saloons will push campaigns vigorously in the towns that hold elections next spring.

Elections in the cities show that a majority of the voters of the state are opposed to license, for the first time since 1892, and the no-license campaigners are greatly encouraged.

Special campaigning will be done in small towns near large cities which have no license. The town of Spencer, near Worcester, will receive special attention. The total vote in 32 of the 33 cities in the state this year was 131,842 for license and 128,908 for no-license, a majority of 2934 for license. Cambridge, with its heavy no-license vote, however, would make the no-license total the larger.

The voters of the cities favored prohibition in 1891, 1887 and 1886 by narrower majorities, and in 1892 by 8292. In the latter year, the vote was 98,538 for license and 106,850 for no-license. Since 1905 the license majority of the cities has steadily decreased. In 1905 the majority of the vote of the 32 cities for license was 35,900. In 1906 the vote was 133,084 for license and 105,883 for no-license, a majority of 29,501 for the saloon. Last year the license majority was reduced to 7966 in the 32 cities.

Exclusive of Cambridge, which votes in the spring instead of fall, the state's no-license majority is 20,220, or about 4000 larger than last year, a record figure without the Cambridge vote. The no-license majority of all the voters of the state was 10,208 in 1907 and 10,257 in 1908.

PRESIDENT ELIOT SCORES ALL TYPES OF LAWLESSNESS

Harvard Head Tells Civic Forum That Existing Police Defences Against Crime and Criminals Are Inadequate.

SEES A GREAT NEED

He Would Have a Mounted State Constabulary—Unscrupulous Corporations Are Condemned.

NEW YORK—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, speaking before the Civic Forum in Carnegie hall, made "Lawlessness" the subject of his address.

It was not wholly devoted to the lawbreaker, however. Dr. Eliot had some striking comments to make on the need of strong governmental powers to deal effectively with lawlessness for its suppression.

He declared at the outset that the police defences of society against criminals had broken down. What was needed was a state mounted police, with a thorough military organization in every part of the country, and he closed by holding society, as a whole, responsible for neglect of whatever remedial measures are available.

Term "Civilized" Defined.

He said in part: "It is time that the American people realized that a government that cannot secure order, tranquility and immunity from criminal violence does not deserve the term 'civilized.'"

"We are to consider how American freedom has made possible lawlessness in many forms," continued President Eliot. "The defences of society against criminals have broken down. A state mounted police, with a military organization, is needed in every part of our country—North, South, East and West."

Crimes of Violence.

"The impunity with which crimes of violence are now committed is a disgrace to the country, and demonstrates the urgent need of much more effective protective forces."

"These forces should be provided, whatever they cost, for the credit of free institutions, which ought to prove themselves at least as competent as other governmental regimes to provide the people with security for their lives and property."

Corporations Worst Offenders.

"But a far worse form of lawlessness," he went on, "is the violation of law by rich corporations. The common thief is an outlaw and his exploits do little harm by way of example, even when they succeed. The dishonest promoter on the other hand, does not necessarily become an outlaw, and when he succeeds he is apt to stimulate others to like iniquities and the ruin he works is widespread."

Of the men who go from a state where they would naturally incorporate their business to incorporate in another state, Dr. Eliot said that to call them lawless would be going too far.

Not Up to High Standards.

"But," he added, "it is certain that men who thus act are not living up to the best standards and are not taking due account of the public welfare. It is degrading to the men who perpetrate these acts and to the community which allows them to perpetrate such acts."

"A peculiarly deliberate form of lawlessness is exhibited when corporations, foreseeing that they shall shortly wish to commit illegal acts, procure beforehand protection against prosecution for illegitimate practices by means of legislation, apparently innocent, but really designed to entrench in their control of trust institutions speculative and immoral officials or to prevent convictions for criminal violence not yet perpetrated, but to be perpetrated."

The real remedy for the violent accompaniments of labor disputes Dr. Eliot looked to find in some such law as the Canadian act forbidding strikes and lockouts prior to an impartial investigation of the cause of the disputes.

"Government agencies," he went on, "have themselves often fostered lawlessness." Executives have complained of court decisions and have reproached judges for giving decisions contrary to the policies of the executives.

"Courts have been packed by executive appointments in order to secure from these same courts decisions in conformity with the wishes of the executives."

The chief blame of lawlessness, he declared, must rest with society itself. He said that many new laws were needed to meet new conditions, especially as putting the collective above the individual right.

KURDISH CHIEFS LOYAL TO TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE—Glad tidings come from Baidir, Asia Minor. A number of Kurdish chiefs and notables, all of them officers of the Hamidiye cavalry, have sworn allegiance to the constitution and are forming a Kurdish Ottoman committee for the furtherance of parliamentary institutions.

It is hoped that these Kurdish liberals will be the nucleus of a strong movement in eastern Asia Minor which will result in the definite solution of the vexatious Kurdish problem.

Rockefeller Gets "Advice" and Gift

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller has received a holiday present of \$4,000,000—a check for that huge amount as his share of the company's dividend for the last three months of the year.

The total dividend for the quarter amounts to \$10,000,000, or \$10 a share on its capitalization of \$100,000,000 of which John D. Rockefeller owns 40 per cent, it is generally believed.

Here is the way the New York papers think Mr. Rockefeller should spend the money:

"With this gift, he can, if he pleases, make a few other gifts. He can buy 2,000,000 turkeys and

so make happy about 8,000,000 small boys and girls. He can buy beautiful dolls for 4,000,000 of the youngest females of this generation.

"Mr. Rockefeller can lay out this magnificent gift of his in purchasing 2,000,000 pairs of good skates, or if he pleases, he can buy reefer jackets for 7,000,000 small boys; or 500,000 winter outfits for little girls, or he can give cloaks or suits of clothes to an army of poor, deserving women or men.

"Finally, Mr. Rockefeller can, if he pleases, add \$4,000,000 to his account in the National City Bank."

WAIT THREE DAYS TO RESCUE CREW

Seamen of Schooner Patritian Refused to Leave the M. B. Stetson Before Chance to Rescue Her Crew.

GLOUCESTER—Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Patritian of Gloucester relate the story of a thrilling rescue at sea which took place from the wrecked schooner M. B. Stetson after a patient wait of three days to perform the feat.

The schooner Patritian, Capt. Wesley Farmer, sailed from this port about three weeks ago and ran into the "destructive gale" in the bay. She was driven for fully 48 hours before it toward her destination at Bay of Islands, where she was to get a cargo of frozen herring. The schooner was about three days out when she sighted a dismasted vessel that seemed a total wreck.

The gale was so terrific that no small boat could possibly live in the sea. The wind was blowing 60 miles an hour. The Patritian kept as near to the wrecked vessel as possible for 48 hours. It was a hard and trying experience, but Captain Farmer and his men refused to leave the distressed fishermen to their fate.

On the third day after the wreck was sighted the gale had abated so that a dory was launched, and volunteers went to the wrecked vessel. They found the crew lashed to broken deck fittings and utterly exhausted. Every member of the crew of the wrecked vessel had to be lifted into a dory and aboard the Patritian.

It was a hard and perilous task for the Patritian's crew, but they accomplished the work without injury. The crew of the M. B. Stetson said that their vessel had been wrecked about 12 hours before they were sighted by the Patritian. From that time to the time of rescue they had been without food or water.

The Patritian, in going to the rescue of the Stetson, had run the risk of being frozen in the Bay of Islands before she could get away with a cargo of herring and being compelled to remain encased in the ice field for the winter. The schooner had to beat her way back to the Newfoundland coast, where she landed the rescued crew.

GUILD OPTIMISTIC ON CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD—"The recent conference of Governors of New England was the first step in a movement which I believe will have a great influence in moulding the future affairs of the states concerned," says Governor Guild. "At the next conference I have every hope that the railroad laws, corporation laws and insurance laws will have been made uniform. A little hobby of my own is the idea of having one automobile code throughout the whole of New England."

On the question of a White Mountain reserve he said: "Though we did not get the \$2,000,000 appropriation we asked for, we have something that is better. We will have all of the revenue from the existing forest reserves in the United States toward the purchase of new reserves. This means that we will get about \$2,000,000 the first year in the East for forest reserves, and even more in the years following, for the income increases all the time."

LOTS OF SALARIES IN COST OF CRUISE

CHICAGO—The combined salaries of 17,000 ministers for one year would be needed to pay the expenses of the present cruise around the world of the United States fleet, according to Charles E. Beals of the American Peace Society of Boston, who is in Chicago.

Mr. Beals declares many of the smaller nations visited have had an attack of "fleecitis" and are clamoring for more ships to keep up their dignity. He deplores this condition and suggests that the money could be spent to better advantage in many other lines.

SUSPEND SIX TUFTS MEN.

Six students of Tufts College have been suspended as a result of the determined effort being made by the faculty to bring about regular attendance at chapel. Twenty-five absences from chapel are allowed during each half year, and it is said that the six suspended students had exceeded their allowance of "cuts." At the college, which is a co-educational institution, it was stated significantly that those suspended were all men.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The automobile of J. Soliday, proprietor of the Soliday Auto Company, dashed into the Milwaukee river off an open draw early today. O. Z. Bartlett, a well-known member of the board of trade, and Albert Kunz, an employee of the automobile company were drowned.

LUSITANIA SAILS WITH RECORD LOAD OF HOLIDAY GIFTS

Two Girl Passengers Have Tickets Stolen, But Cunard Company Arranges for the Passage to Europe.

NOTED MEN ABOARD

NEW YORK—The Lusitania of the Cunard line sailed from here for Europe with an estimated total of more than \$4,000,000 worth of holiday presents and money orders aboard.

The vessel took 4904 sacks of mail, establishing a record for a single shipment of mail from this port on a single steamer. The Oceanic, which sailed also, and will just about make Liverpool in time to permit her passengers to get to their homes by Dec. 25, took out only 1271 sacks of mail.

The Lusitania took 83,132 registered packages—presents to the old home folks—which, it is estimated, represent more than \$2,000,000 spent in this country. Of the parcels stored in the mailroom, 315 bags, or 8,164 pieces, came from this city. No estimate can be made of the value of this class of matter.

The superintendent of the money order division of the postoffice has had his staff figuring out the exact amount represented by the money orders carried to England on the Lusitania. It was said that last year's record figure of \$1,924,442 had surely been surpassed. It is estimated that 100,000 orders were issued.

Some idea of the vast quantity of mail on the Lusitania can be had by its weight. She took out 39,875 pounds of letters, 74,030 pounds of newspapers and printed matter, 8800 pounds of parcels post and 8500 pounds of registered packages.

The money and presents sent on the Lusitania come from persons of every nationality, and they will be distributed in all parts of the world. The bulk, however, is destined for Ireland, England and Continental Europe.

Lord and Lady Northcliffe, who have been spending some weeks in New York and Canada, sailed on the Lusitania.

Off to hunt in the same part of Africa where President Roosevelt will soon be stalking big game, were E. Hubert Litchfield of Brooklyn, Henry Sampson, Jr., and Bayard Dominick of this city.

George Ade, the writer, sailed on a trip that may lead him around the world. With him went O. C. Wells.

Another passenger on the Lusitania was Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, with her little son, William H. Vanderbilt.

The Princess Henry XVIII. of Reuss, Duchess of Mecklenburg, sailed with her son, Prince Henry, an officer in the German navy.

MURPHY ADMITS CABINET OFFER

NEWARK, N. J.—Former Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican state committee of New Jersey, has admitted that he knew his name had been presented to President-elect Taft for a cabinet position and that he was in a receptive mood.

"It is not a matter for me to discuss," he said, "beyond by saying I am aware some of my friends have mentioned my name to Mr. Taft."

It is learned that Murphy and the President-elect have a pretty good understanding on the question of a cabinet appointment for the Jersey chairman and have had several long talks. Murphy's claims to the position have been presented to Taft by a committee of the state's delegation in Congress.

ENCAMPMENT DATE SET.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as announced by the executive committee, will be held from Aug. 9 to 14 in Salt Lake City.

KRAKAUER PIANOS

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WORLD'S LARGEST SUGAR PINE TRACT IN UNITED STATES

Greatest Forest in the World Is Property of Government and Is Located on Northern Extension of the Sierras.

GIANTS IN HEIGHT

The greatest forest of sugar pine in the world is the property of the United States government. This immense forest is located on what is really the northern extension of the Sierras. Beginning at the California line, it extends northward past the glittering peaks of Mount Pitt, Diamond, Thielson, Scott and the Three Sisters, to the very foot of Mount Jefferson, 200 miles to the north. It is a wild forest empire of over 4,000 square miles. An empire as large as the entire state of Connecticut, one-half as large as Massachusetts, and three times as large as the state of Rhode Island, says the Kansas City Star.

This great forest is comprised of the Cascade, Rogue river and Siskiyou forest reserves, much of it having been withdrawn from entry during the past three years and some of it during the past year. Being the property of the government, and in charge of the forest service, it is protected by the guarding hands of Uncle Sam, an army of vigilant rangers patrolling every district of it nine months of the year.

Three Hundred Feet High.

The giant trees of this great forest tower 200 and 300 feet high, and are excelled only by the famous redwoods of the Golden State. It is doubtful if there is a more beautiful forest in all the world than this. The trails and roads across it are but tunnels winding through a land of everlasting greenness. Above all is a protecting impenetrable canopy. Sometimes the ground is matted with undergrowth, with manzanita, cinnamon and chaparral; at other times it is as open as the fabled woods of Robin Hood, with a carpet of green grass, and the straight brown trunks bare of limbs for many feet up.

Supreme Among Timber Trees.

As a lumber tree, the sugar pine is supreme among all the timber trees of the world. In qualities of lightness, durability and strength it is superior to the celebrated and now almost extinct white pine of the Eastern and Northwestern states. For finishing, ash, door and box material, sugar pine is unsurpassed. This is the material that will be demanded in great quantity by the people of America 50 and 100 years from now; but at the rate with which the forests of the Pacific coast were being slaughtered, very little timber would have remained in a quarter of a century from now. The older heads of the agricultural department foresaw this, and it was for the protection of the government forests that the big reserves were created.

Big Reserve Is Patrolled.

This big reserve is divided into districts, and each ranger is assigned a given district to patrol and guard during the summer. Ordinarily the rangers are able to enter the forests early in May and remain until the winter. The rangers pack in their own supplies, each man possessing his own saddle and pack animal. The rangers and wardens are under the leadership of the forest reserve superintendent, to whom the reports are made, and who in turn reports to the next highest official in the forestry department.

The notices posted by the government along the roads and trails traversing the forest tell in big black type of the precautions the camper must use, and of the penalty liable to be imposed upon him if he violates. He must not cut a growing tree without permission from the ranger of the district on which the tree stands, and his campfire must be no bigger than is absolutely necessary. Also, the fire must be smothered or quenched when camp is broken, and no burning embers left. No fire may be built until ground is cleared for it, that all danger of flames spreading may be obviated. Violators of the forest reserve rules are liable to a fine of \$250, or imprisonment for a term of years, and each ranger is an officer clothed with the authority of a United States marshal, has full power to arrest.

Splendid Lot of Men.

The rangers who patrol and protect this big forest are as splendid a lot of men as can be found in any army in the world. The work is severe, especially during the hot months, when fires are continually breaking out, from no apparent cause, and must be fought day and night. It is necessary that the ranger be first of all thoroughly sound and able bodied, capable of enduring hardships and of performing labor under the most trying conditions. He must be able to take care of himself and his horse in regions remote from settlements and supplies. He must be able to build trails and cabins, to shoot, ride, pack and deal tactfully with all classes of people. He must know something of land surveying, estimating and scaling timber, logging, land laws, mining and the live stock business.

The greatest difficulty the rangers of this big sugar pine forest have had in protecting the timber came through the

CARRIER PIGEONS TAKE PICTURES

Small Photographic Camera Attached to Bird "Snaps" Views While It Is in Rapid Flight.

The remarkable sense of direction which enables a pigeon to find its way back to the cote, even from a considerable distance, has long been used for the conveyance of written messages. It occurred to Dr. Neubronner of Cronberg recently that he might attach to a pigeon a small photographic camera, allowing some distinct views to be taken during a flight of about 20 meters a second.

After testing this camera from an express train, Dr. Neubronner proceeded to perform his first experiments on carrier pigeons as photographers, and the first pictures, which were two by two centimeters in size, were considered quite satisfactory as preliminary results, says a writer in Technical World Magazine for January. As the inventor soon realized the scope of this idea, he ordered from a good mechanic a larger camera with a better objective and films of four by four centimeters, with a view to further improving these views.

Fixed to Pigeon's Breast.

This camera having been fixed to the pigeon's breast with a thin board of hardwood, was kept in position on the back of the bird by means of straps.

A small India rubber ball, allowing the air slowly to escape, would effect the instantaneous opening of the shutter in due time. As the air issued from the ball the latter collapsed more and more, while disengaging the shutter at regular intervals, which were readily predetermined.

Dr. Neubronner was thus able to secure eight consecutive views, but the capacity of the apparatus is likely to be increased up to 30 views, so that, with intervals of half a minute, a distance of 15 kilometers could be covered nearly continuously. As a pigeon is able to transport 75 grains to a distance 10 times as great, no essential difficulties will be met with in carrying this idea out in practice.

Patent Office Was Skeptical.

It is interesting that the German patent office, owing to the prevalent erroneous views as to the small carrying capacity of pigeons, should at first have been rather skeptical in regard to Dr. Neubronner's invention, granting the patent only after being satisfied of his claims by the demonstration of some photographic records actually taken by pigeons.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR U. S. OPERA

Metropolitan Company Will Give Ten Thousand Dollars to Best Work by Native-Born American.

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Opera Company announces that it would give \$10,000 for the best grand opera by a native born citizen of the United States, no matter where residing. These are the other conditions:

The entire performance, including intermissions, must not exceed three and one-quarter hours.

The libretto must be in English. If an adaptation of any existing literary work it must be a new adaptation.

The contest opens on Dec. 20, 1908, and closes on Sept. 15, 1910.

All scores must be anonymous, containing a mark of identification corresponding with an identical mark on a sealed envelope containing the names of the composer and librettist.

Jury to Make Award.

The award will be made by a jury of recognized authorities selected by the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The agreement of at least two-thirds of the jury is necessary for a decision. The jury at its discretion may reopen the contest for a period of 18 months.

The opera receiving the reward will be staged by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York at the season following the making of the award.

The opera company shall be entitled for itself and its affiliated theaters to the exclusive performing rights in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico for a period of five years after the first performance without payment of any royalties. The opera company reserves the option to extend the exclusive performing rights from year to year for a further period of five years upon payment of stipulated royalties.

Right to Use Other Plays.

Any other opera submitted may be selected by the opera company, in which event the opera company reserves at its option exclusive performing rights in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba for a period of seven years after the award upon payment of stipulated royalties.

Printed copies of the exact terms of the regulations of the contest may be procured at the opera house and will be mailed upon request.

Contestants should procure an exact copy of the regulations, as it is necessary for them to submit a written acceptance of the regulations.

carelessness of hunters. In order to "corral" or "drive" a herd of deer, hunters purposely set fire to the timber, and these fires spread to the main forests, working great havoc before they could be checked. To put down a fire of this sort, once it spreads, is no easy task. Sometimes the rangers check it by quickly clearing all timber around it. If it spreads too widely, the only means of checking is by "back-firing" or by fighting fire with fire, which is accomplished by setting a second fire around the first, the second fire being held under control.

NEW ARGUMENT FOR A SEA-LEVEL CANAL AT PANAMA

Henry G. Granger, a Colombian (S. A.) Engineer, Points Out "Lock" Disadvantages.

TALKS IN FEBRUARY

NEW YORK—Belief that tropical winds and protracted drought will menace a lock canal are among the arguments employed by Henry G. Granger, the Colombian engineer, to convince the American people that the sea-level type is the proper one for the Panama waterway. His views, set forth in pamphlet form, will constitute one of the technical pieces de resistance at the New Haven meeting in February of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which is announced to be one of the most important engineering conferences ever held, the discussions of which will be participated in by leading civil, mechanical and electrical engineers of the country.

Mr. Granger maintains that the sea-level type can be constructed even at this late day, in less time and perhaps at no greater cost, than would be required for the completion of the work on the lock canal.

High Winds Are Frequent.

Speaking of the frequent high winds which prevails every year in the Caribbean sea, sometimes accompanied by gusts of tremendous force, he says:

"The proposed Bohio lake, at an elevation of 80 feet above the sea, would be exceedingly subject to the effect of such gusts, and it is questionable whether, in some of the portions where the canal is restricted, grounding or collisions might not occur."

His misgivings regarding dry weather and its possible effect upon the canal he expresses as follows:

"During the months of February, March and April, the trade-winds prevail, with little rainfall and great evaporation. I consider it questionable whether, during such periods of light rainfall and high evaporation as occurred in 1891 and 1891, the lake would have sufficient water to stand the constant outflow from the locks caused by constant traffic. During such a spell over four hours' flow of the Chagres river would be required to replace the loss occasioned by the passage of only one steamer. Active traffic, and a possible loss from filtration and evaporation of several inches per day, would apparently put the canal out of service after a month of such weather."

Fogs on Bohio Lake.

An additional source of apprehension, according to Mr. Granger, are tropical fogs, which, if not frequent, are occasional and sometimes very dense. He gives an experience on the Atrato river when he and his fellow-voyagers lost all sense of direction and were compelled to seek the shore in order to tell in which direction the river was flowing. He argues that under similar circumstances, in navigating Bohio lake, vessels might go aground or collide with one another.

"Under such circumstances," he says, "a sea-level canal would have a great advantage in that vessels could, with perfect safety, steam slowly along the starboard bank, guided by the embankment, or, at night, by the lights, which, being on shore, could never be carried away by careless navigation or accident through fogs, as might happen to buoys and lights in the proposed lake."

Submarines and Airships.

Military reasons and the liability of locks to accident also make the present plan inexpedient, this writer believes. "What if, by accident or design, a couple of steamers should plow their way crashing through the locks at the proposed Bohio lake?" he asks.

"The military aspect of the Panama canal," he continues, "is its most trivial feature. In time of war a cordon of our soldiers could possible guard the locks. Our navy could defend the approaches against any visible enemy. But what is to hinder a fleet of submarines entering, the vanguard to sacrifice themselves against the torpedoes and the others to destroy the locks? Or how do we know that a Zeppelin or a Farnag may not elude our Baldwin and Wrights and drop a can of nitro-glycerine from the skies?"

Mr. Granger has designed a number of machines for the purpose of facilitating the process of construction. One is a hydraulic river and harbor dredge of exceptional capacity, electrically driven and lighted for night work. He has a design whereby a full train of cars could be loaded in a cut or tunnel; a movable cantilever for dumping one or more cars from the end of a track, and a rock-mining and tunneling machine which will mine rock at any angle and drive a railroad tunnel of any dimensions.

Dispense With Tide-Locks.

Mr. Granger's project contemplates simply the removal of the earth and rock estimated in the official report, to make a channel 300 feet wide at the bottom, which would permit the passage of the largest steamers at any point without stopping. His plan would dispense with tide-locks altogether, as he does not consider that the current from the ingress of the Chagres river would be a source of danger at any time, and at times he holds that it would be a help to tugs and sailing vessels which would take advantage of it.

BOSTON ENGINEER BUILT FIRST AUTO

Elijah Ware, Talented Mechanic, Invented a Horseless Vehicle in 1861, First in This Part of the World.

A Boston engineer, back in 1861, invented and personally built the first successful automobile seen in this part of the world and subsequently sold it for a good price. He was Elijah Ware, a talented mechanic and a specialist in steam-shovel work.

It was in connection with this latter line of work that he made the acquaintance of Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific railroad, for whom he worked at a number of different enterprises.

Technical Skill.

Owing to his technical skill he was placed in charge of a repair shop for steam shovels at the time of filling in the Back Bay. It was while engaged in this work that he built his steam carriage or traction engine, as he sometimes called it. When finished it was not a bad looking vehicle, in appearance not unlike a buckboard wagon with a fire-engine mounted behind the seat.

The machinery was of steel and brass, and the wood was painted bright colors, and as it whizzed along country roads at racing speed it attracted a great deal of attention.

Raced Against Horses.

It was capable of making good time for the pioneer of its class, and the inventor used to race it against fast horses on the plank road at Bayonne, N. J., where he was employed shortly after building the machine. The general sentiment of the community, however, was unfavorable to it, and some denounced it to the police as a nuisance, on the grounds that it would frighten horses.

It was a wood burner and those who remember it say it made less noise than a modern auto. It was steered with a wheel, was slowed down by an ordinary wheel brake, and the machinery was controlled from the seat by cords.

Finally Mr. Ware got tired of his toy and sold it to a minister in Prince Edward's Island for \$300, the clergyman wanting a vehicle to take him from the parsonage to church without a horse. It is a singular fact that at the present day Prince Edward's Island is one of the very few places where automobiles are forbidden by law, it being a great horse-raising locality.

AGED RAILROAD MAN TO RETIRE

Successor Appointed for J. L. Willcutt, Who Has Been Secretary of the Southern Thirty-Eight Years.

George L. King has been appointed secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and leased lines to succeed J. L. Willcutt, who will resign on the first of the year, says the San Francisco Call.

King entered the service of the Southern Pacific in 1883 in the car accountant department, and then went into the freight auditing office. In 1892 King became secretary to H. E. Huntington, who then represented his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington. In 1895 King became secretary to Julius Kruttschnitt and when Kruttschnitt left for Chicago King retained the same position with C. H. Markham, who was appointed general manager of the Southern Pacific. Markham succeeded Bancroft and King held the same confidential relations with the new head of the Southern Pacific. In 1905 he was made right of way agent and contract agent.

The retiring secretary, J. L. Willcutt, is one of the best known railroad men in the country. His retirement is voluntary. As he has attained the age of 80 years he feels that he is entitled to a rest. He will not abandon all connection with the railroad company, for he will still be secretary of the old Central Pacific and also a director in several of the new companies.

It was after much solicitation on the part of the railroad owners that he took service with the company. He was made secretary of the San Francisco and San Jose railroad in July, 1885. It was consolidated with the Southern Pacific on Oct. 12, 1870, when Willcutt was elected secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and has been in that position until now.

FLORIDA'S PLANS FOR CHAUTAUQUA

DE FUNIAK, Fla.—Elaborate preparations are now being made for the opening of the 22d annual assembly of the Florida Chautauqua at De Funiak Springs. The handsome white auditorium, with perfect acoustic properties, has taken the place of the old tabernacle on the lake shore. The assembly will open in February.

This branch of the "Mother Chautauqua" of New York has done much good for this place and the surrounding section of Florida and Alabama. Wallace Bruce, former American consul at Edinburgh and Leith, poet, essayist and lecturer, is president and main stockholder of the association, and has saved it more than once from financial collapse.

WRIGHT BREAKS HEIGHT RECORD. LEMANS, France—Wilbur Wright has sailed his aeroplane at a height of 236 feet, breaking all records for height. His new record was made while testing his machine for today's trial.

AMERICANS HIDE AWAY OVER HALF A BILLION DOLLARS

Postmaster General Meyer Makes Statement Explaining How Postal Savings Will Increase Circulation.

BACKED BY FIGURES

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Meyer's expressed view that the American people have half a billion dollars hoarded away has aroused comment, but there are official figures that back up part of his view. His contention is that postal savings banks would coax much of this money back into circulation.

The fact of collection, while not always recognized as such by its devotees, is really a form of hoarding. Wealthy people often have coin sets which acquire a numismatic value and so prove not a bad investment. Out fashioned fractional currency is regarded by many persons as desirable for collections. Some believe that its actual money value has vanished and that it is worthless save as a reminder of the past; others that it has a slight premium value, while still others treasure it, saying "it will be valuable some day." It is by no means as uncommon as many suppose and is redeemable at its face value and is worth no more.

Much Money Outstanding.

It was issued originally in great amount—\$368,724,079.45—and as lately as the end of the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1907, something over \$15,000,000 of it was outstanding. It ranged in value from three cents to half a dollar. The amount of paper dimes issued was \$82,198,456.80, and of quarters \$139,031,487.00. Of the outstanding \$15,000,000, of which quite a little has been lost or destroyed, there still remains a sizable fortune. The treasury department for the fiscal year mentioned reported that the unredeemed three-cent pieces aggregated \$90,204.12, the dimes \$5,056,700.30, the 25-cent pieces \$4,200,639.

Comes in Slowly.

Sums of this currency come in for redemption from time to time, but very slowly. In the fiscal year 1907 only 7500 pieces, amounting to \$1768, were presented. It is not a subject for much astonishment that individuals cling to this curio currency, when the national banks of the country, usually not given to retaining over carried two million dollars of this fractional paper money in their books during 1907. Probably each bank had only a small quantity, negligible save so far as it had to be noted on the books.

Gold Most Popular.

Popular taste for gold is another source of hoarding. Numerous households could unearth a \$5 or \$10 gold piece tucked away in a drawer, or some other receptacle. These minor stoppages from circulation must be multiplied by thousands to reach the total, while other and larger sums in gold are reserved by fortunate holders with a specific purpose. Some wealthy men keep a small strong-box with several hundreds of dollars in eagles, double eagles and half eagles, for social emergencies. They are readily available for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts, the giving is sanctioned by usage, it saves much trouble of selecting presents—and more than likely the recipient continues the policy of holding them.

Idle Capital.

Gold undoubtedly is attractive and the tendency to hold back a shining yellow coin and pay out a bill is almost universal. Distrust of paper money shows itself apocryphally. Immigrants are apt to view askance the government's "promise to pay," but are more than eager to accept the familiar gold, even though it bears an unfamiliar stamp. They can estimate the value of the piece fairly accurately, but that of the paper money the unlettered have to take on trust.

Habit of Hoarding Cash.

Then there is the habit of hoarding money—any kind of money—for the sake of the money itself. It is not always associated with the other traditional habits of the miser. There was a lawyer of eminence who kept \$50,000 constantly on hand in large bills stored in a safe deposit box, as a safeguard against a possible business crisis. The discovery of the unsuspected hoard of some reclusive is told in the daily papers now and then. The money thus saved is all idle capital. The earning power of it is totally lost. The same applies to money put in the form of diamonds, when it is done simply as a means of storing the wealth.

COUNT OF TURIN NEARING UGANDA

ADEN, Arabia—President Roosevelt will doubtless meet Abruzzi's brother, the Count of Turin, who is now on his way to the hunting grounds of all the modern Nimrods. The count is traveling to Uganda incognito as Count de Bard, and he is expected to spend many months in Africa.

His leave of absence has repeatedly been connected with his prospective betrothal to Princess Patricia of Great Britain, and in that case Africa would once more decisively influence his career; it was in consequence of the Italian reverses in Abyssinia, not many miles from where he is now, that he fought the celebrated though quite harmless duel with the young scion of the House of Orleans who had slandered the Italian arms.

FIR TREE CUTTING BENEFITS CANADA

Contrary to Conditions Existing in the United States, the Wholesale Felling Aids the Farmers of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Que.—Forestry conditions in Canada are somewhat different from what they are in New England and the gathering of young firs for holiday trees has become a thriving industry and is carried on without detriment to the forests, which are recognized as being a vital portion of the national resources of Canada as well as of the United States. Trainloads of these young firs are shipped out at this season of the year, many of them going to the United States and a large share of them to the United Kingdom, where old-fashioned Yuletide customs are still followed to a great extent.

Disfavored at First.

At first the growth of this unique industry was observed with disfavor by those who are interested in the conservation of the natural wealth of the country. It seemed certain that the wholesale cutting of young firs must result in the destruction of forests at no very remote period. A thorough investigation of the subject was made and the conditions ascertained which bear upon the question.

The kind of trees needed for shipment grow only in open land, where perfect development of branches in all directions is possible, and not in forests, where their lower branches would be "shaded out."

Clear Out Pastures.

Such trees grow chiefly in pasture lots, where they would soon spread out, covering the ground and preventing the growth of herbage, which in this part of Canada, is most valuable for grazing. It has been the custom, before this industry sprang up, to treat these young firs as weeds, the farmers cutting them down and burning them. If this were not done the pastures would soon be far apart to make an acceptable forest.

Thus the industry of shipping them has proved a blessing in two ways. The farmer gets his land partly cleared and derives a revenue from the clearing process. Pasture land here is much more valuable than forest land and land owners now gladly welcome the buyers of young firs for holiday use.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANS LIBRARY

Architects' Specifications for Branch Building to Cost Thirty Thousand Dollars Accepted by the Trustees.

SAN FRANCISCO—The plans of McDougall Brothers for the new branch public library, to be situated in Page street near Cole, have been accepted by the board of trustees of the public library, and the erection of the building will be commenced as soon as bids have been obtained.

The new building, which is to be known as branch No. 5, will be a one-story and basement structure and will cost about \$30,000.

The building will be 40 feet wide and will have a depth of 100 feet. The walls will be of brick, the front being faced with pressed brick and terra cotta. The entrance will be of imitation granite and the lot will be inclosed in a wrought iron fence.

The interior will be finished in oak. The main room is to be 23 feet in the clear in height and about 38 feet wide by 98 feet in length. The ceiling and roof will be carried on steel girders, thus leaving the entire room free from column supports. There will be an abundance of light. Beside large wall windows on four sides of the building there will be two large skylights. The basement will contain a large assembly hall.

PRINCESS FEODORA WRITES A NOVEL

BERLIN—Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German empress, has written a novel.

Although only 24 years old, she is not altogether an unknown writer, having previously published several short stories of life in her own province and instinct with local color. The new book is more pretentious and of unusual merit. The title, "Through the Mist," is well chosen, the princess, who, by the way, writes under the pen name of "F. Hugin," has attempted a task which she was unable to carry out. For example, she makes the hero perish on the ice, evidently because she does not know what else to do with him. The scene is laid in Holstein, but it would be too much to say that Holstein is much in evidence. It might be anywhere else. The characters are fisher folk on the North Sea coast, and there is a struggle all through the book between the antagonistic Danish and German elements inhabiting that district.

As a good German, the author supports her side and the hero of the book, Lars Asmussen, is a man of Danish blood, who is attracted to the Germans and finds in consequence the praise of Princess Feodora.

There are beautiful passages of prose all through the book and it is evident that this royal lady has a warm heart for all the poor and the needy and a sincere desire to bridge over the yawning gulf between rich and poor. The best of the book is that it shows that princesses also have warm hearts and are sometimes very lovable human beings.

NEW TELEGRAPH APPARATUS GIVES EFFECTIVE SPEED

Improved French System of Pollak-Virag Is Believed May Revolutionize World's Wire Communications.

FIVE OPERATORS

LONDON—Some interesting facts concerning the Pollak-Virag system of rapid telegraphy which it is believed may revolutionize wire communications, have been made public by a director of the Pollak-Virag company, taking up the suggestion of Mr. Riemer Heaton that this system be put in use on ocean cables. Mr. Pollak, says this director, has never claimed that his instruments will work on long submarine cables, but that there is no certainty that they may not at some time in the not distant future. Only 12,000 words an hour, says the director, who writes his views to the London Times, is too low an estimate of the transmitting capacity of the instruments.

Forty-Six Thousand Words.

The French government has officially reported that on the line from Marseilles, Paris, Boulogne, and back to Paris terminal station (commencing in Marseilles with underground cable, then overhead wires to Paris, with underground cable through the city, again overhead to and from Boulogne, and underground to the station in Paris), a total distance of 1500 kilometres, an effective speed of 46,000 words per hour has been attained. The speed given for the Baudot sextuple set also is incorrect, says this writer. The apparatus is not in regular use; the quadruple Baudot has a theoretical capacity of 7200 words per hour, although the French government has stated that in practice it gives 20 per cent less speed, therefore 5800 words per hour. The sextuple gives in practice a maximum of 7000 words.

Reduces Help One Half.

The quadruple Baudot requires 10 operators, the sextuple 14 operators, who must be changed twice in a day (therefore 20 and 28 operators respectively).

The Pollak-Virag apparatus does the same work with five and six operators, who are changed twice during the day; therefore the comparison is 10 and 12 operators against 20 and 28 with the Baudot.

Equal to Five Baudots.

The French government official report states that one Pollak-Virag apparatus is equal to five sextuple Baudot apparatus. No comparisons are made between the Wheatstone and Pollak-Virag systems, because official statistics as to actual speed of working, and the various private statements which give the speed at from 200 to 500 words per minute cannot be accepted as a basis for a calculation. It is true that the Wheatstone apparatus can send a large number of words, but it is equally true that these arrive at the receiving station in an unfinished condition.

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TASK NOT DIFFICULT

NEW YORK.—"Last year I made \$310 on my peafowls, and when all my birds are sold this year I expect to make about \$25 more," said a young girl from the middle West, who recently visited New York, says the New York Tribune. "We live on a farm and my father allows each of us to have some money-making animal or fowl of our own."

"Five years ago I selected peafowls, because they are so pretty. My father invested \$25 in a cock and two hens for me, with the understanding that I was to refund the money as soon as possible. Unfortunately one of the hens was a young bird and only laid three eggs that year. The other laid eight, which, according to my calculations, showed that she was in her fifth year. From the 11 eggs I raised nine birds, which I sold for \$15 a pair, keeping the odd hen to add to my flock. After paying my father I had \$35 to draw on for food and other expenses during the year."

Allowed Food Free.

"It is my father's rule to allow us all the first year's food for our fowls or animals free of charge. After that year we are expected to pay every item of expense. Fortunately for me peafowls are able and willing to forage for a living. During the warm months they really need no food beyond a handful of corn night and morning."

"My first birds were the Indian peafowl you see most frequently here in America. They are the least expensive and have the loudest voice. As soon as I found out about the green Java peafowl being so much more in demand and fetching better prices, of course I was eager to invest. It took all that I made during my third year to buy two good birds."

High Price for Birds.

"If good ones have ever sold for less than \$150 here in America I have not been able to find the place. I shall have one pair to sell this year, and shall keep the other five—four hens and one cock—that I have raised."

"I have not found the Java peafowls a bit more difficult to raise than the India birds."

"The raising of peafowls is not more difficult than raising turkeys, and treatment is very much the same. The hens of my Indian fowls have all proved themselves to be excellent mothers, but I was so much in doubt about the capability of the Java hen that after her failure the first year I experimented with a trustworthy barnyard fowl, which I bought of my mother. She managed her peackicks as easily and contentedly as though they had been her own eggs. It was rather amusing to watch her when they got strong enough to jump and fly over places that she couldn't even attempt. The young birds finally deserted her altogether and annexed themselves to the flock of Indian peackicks."

Hawks and Owls Annoy.

"While there are several drawbacks to raising peafowls with other poultry, there is one great advantage. Living in the West we are often annoyed by hawks and owls. If there is a better way of scaring off these pests we have never found it. It is the habit of these birds to perch themselves on the top of the tallest tree to be found after their morning feeding and before they begin to forage in the afternoon."

"It is usually just at this time that the hawks annoy us the most. Let a peacock catch sight of a hawk and he lets out the most ear-splitting screech that any one could imagine. Instantly all the other fowls for miles around seek cover. They know what it means and the hawk knows that he has been discovered."

"I am hoping some day to have a white peafowl. These are freaks, and do not belong to one of the two distinct varieties any more than to the other. They usually sell for about \$50 a pair, and when perfectly white are much sought after."

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S BROTHER DENIED

WASHINGTON.—"You are wasting time in recommending a brother of Judge Grosscup of Chicago for this position!"

President Roosevelt made the above statement today to a delegation of prominent West Virginia politicians, who called to urge the appointment of F. P. Grosscup, brother of the Chicago jurist, as internal revenue collector. The applicant was himself present at the time.

Judge Grosscup is the federal judge who rendered the unfavorable decision in the "beef trust" cases.

JAPANESE ORGANIZE CHURCH.

Bishop Seth Ward, who arrived Sunday in San Francisco from Japan and Korea, says the Methodist church is making progress in the Orient. The Japanese have organized an independent Methodist church of their own, with which the American missionaries cooperate. The new church is flourishing and has at its head a Japanese bishop.—San Francisco Call.

MINERAL WASTE OF THE U. S. NOW IS MILLIONS DAILY

American Government Confronted With the Problem of Showing How These Resources May Be Utilized.

COAL SUPPLY END?

WASHINGTON.—Mineral exhaustion having been discussed at length during the sessions of the national conservation commission, and the time limits of the various mineral supplies having been indicated by such men as Senator Flint of California, the question "What to do about it?" becomes the next one in importance. The problem of showing the industrial public how these resources can be utilized with increasing efficiency confronts the federal government. The national government will doubtless extend its investigations into the field of practical and specific conservation of the individual minerals and mineral products, but it must look to the state governments for the enactment and enforcement of laws looking to the prevention of waste, which laws will have to be based upon fact discovered through these federal researches.

These discoveries should develop some way of eliminating the appalling wastage of coal in the mining process. When it is considered that every ton of coal that goes on the cars at the mines represents a half-ton lost or wasted in the process it can be seen with what wanton, reckless speed the country is galloping toward the end of its principal heating supply. Will the waste be stopped, and will economical methods of utilizing lower grade coal be developed, or will the United States go out of the coal-burning habit, with whatever that entails? This is one of the questions of the opening industrial epoch which cannot be evaded.

The coal waste in 1907 was about 240,000,000 tons. That is a reminder which ought to have some effect upon national extravagance.

The coal supplies of the United States occupy an area of only half a million square miles and there are less than a trillion and a half tons in the available supply, according to estimate. New deposits may and probably will be discovered, but the great deposits have been so carefully located and their limits so painstakingly defined that all the new additions are not likely to add one percent to the total. These figures may look fabulously large, but they are of very finite character compared with the country's needs.

While the high-grade coal may be extended until the middle of the next century, the end of the high-grade iron ore is set for the middle of this, and the day when low grade ore must be smelted will be coeval with that in which low grade coal must be used for the smelting, which will be an additional drawback, unless present measures are taken.

Two-thirds of the high-grade ore supplies in sight are located in the Lake Superior district; and all told these supplies foot up to less than four billions of tons. The low grades, not available under present conditions, are estimated to be 50 billion tons. Waste in mining and manufacturing of iron helps to make up the million dollars a day wastage deplored by Senator Flint in his paper before the conservation commission.

Natural gas, so valuable a product that its discovery has built up whole communities, is thrown away by a prodigal public at the rate of a billion cubic feet a day. The significance of such a staggering sum can hardly be realized, but this loss would be more than sufficient to light all the big cities in the United States—meaning all that have a population of over 100,000.

Oil is subject to considerable waste, which is due in this case chiefly to misuse. Excessive use of oil for fuel is a mistake. More than 18,000,000 barrels have been used during the past year for locomotive fuel, as an inexpedient substitute for coal, which being more abundant might have been used appropriately. The major uses of petroleum should be lubrication, illumination in isolated districts where systematic lighting is not feasible, and other uses for which it has no present satisfactory substitutes.

Copper, lead, zinc and the precious metals, unless reinforced by newly discovered deposits, will not outlast the current century at the present increasing rate of consumption, and the prospects of important new discoveries of these metals grows less each year. The losses in the mining and treatment of these metals are even greater than with iron. With lead, zinc and iron ores the chief source of loss is in the metals themselves, through rust and electrolytic action.

As Senator Flint has pointed out, there is no means of replenishing these mineral resources once they are depleted, and the only reparation mankind can make for taking them from the earth's limited supply is to make as judicious and economical use of them as can be done. If private enterprise refuses to heed such obvious natural law, it will fall within the scope of national government to enforce discretion.

HER LIGHT NEVER WENT OUT.

Miss Laura A. Hecox, who for 27 years has tended the light of the Santa Cruz lighthouse, has but recently returned to her post from the last of the six vacations she has taken in that period. Since 1881 this woman has had absolute charge of the light, and in all that time it has never gone out during the night.—Los Angeles Times.

Views In Belgium's Ancient Port



CITY OF ANTWERP OWNS BEAUTIFUL, WELL-KEPT HORSES

The Sleek-Coated Percherons Drag the Big Commercial Loads From the Municipal Docks to the Warehouses.

DOGS DRAW CARTS

ANTWERP, Belgium.—Among the most striking sights that greet the eyes of the traveler on a first visit to this ancient port are large, well-kept draft horses in the vicinity of the docks.

These well-groomed animals, whose glossy sides and neat fetlocks show the care and attention bestowed upon them,



TWO FAMILIAR SCENES IN ANTWERP, BELGIUM. The Upper Picture Shows a Pair of Percherons, the Famous Belgian Draft Horses, Which Are Owned by Antwerp. The Lower Picture Shows a Milk Cart With Dogs Harnessed to It Just Before Leaving the Dairy.

EFFORT TO PROBE SMELTER AFFAIRS

Vice-President Brush of the American Smelting and Refining Says Annual Profit Is Seven Millions.

WASHINGTON.—An effort to probe the affairs of the so-called smelter trust was made at the tariff hearing of the ways and means committee, Edward Brush, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, appeared before the committee and had to answer several hundred questions. When asked what would happen if the duty were taken off lead he said none would be produced in this country.

The witness stated that the average annual profit of the company had been \$1,000,000 for five years. The prices in this country are regulated by the London market, he says.

It has been definitely settled that President Cory and Judge Gary of the steel trust and Andrew Carnegie will appear before the committee this week, subpoenas having been served upon them.

WEDDING IS RUN BY THE BEST MAN

The two persons on whom devolve the work of a church wedding are the best man and the bride, says the Washington (D. C.) Star. Naturally, the latter's mother frequently relieves her daughter of much responsibility, but arrangements and plans are mostly of the prospective bride's making, while the best man, as a rule, more than the bridegroom, aids her in executing them. Indeed, a best man becomes a sort of executive, a confidential adviser and messenger boy to do errands, etc., that will help the ceremony, reception and journey to go smoothly. Literally, there is nothing which he may not be called upon to do for his friend, who finds him indispensable.

Before the ceremony the maid of honor is supposed to do the same for the bride. She may write notes, shop, do errands and even receive visitors. It is taken for granted that the girl selected for the post is always the most intimate friend, and if she is clever and tactful she will be invaluable.

This is the informal side of the duties of best man and maid of honor. At the wedding the girl does little, but the best man attends to seeing the clergyman, he looks after the bridegroom's carriage, arranges for the departure of the newly wedded, and often carries the wedding ring until just as the bridegroom goes into the church.

EXPEDITION OFF TO EXPLORE CHINA

CHICAGO.—Imbued with a purpose to penetrate further into the Chinese empire than any previous expedition of white men has gone, an expedition of the University of Chicago, led by Thomas C. Chamberlin, head of the department of geology, will leave Chicago Jan. 3.

The expedition, which is sent out by the university committee of oriental education to investigate Chinese scholastic systems, plans to start from San Francisco Jan. 9, meeting at Peking Dr. Ernest Burton of the university, who is already there studying Chinese educational methods. From Peking the party will strike south to Hankow, and then undertake the arduous journey of 1500 miles up the Yangtze river to Sheng-Tu.

CYPRIOTES USE RAILWAYS MORE

Annual Receipts of Island Roads Increase, Though Income Does Not Equal the Amount Expended.

NICOSIA, Cyprus.—During the past year the native population has overcome to a remarkable degree its prejudice against railway travel, so that among many other signs of prosperity and economic revival the increased earnings of the government railway are most promising. According to the official annual report, the passenger traffic shows an increase of 50 per cent, and the freight traffic an increase of 95 per cent over last year's figures.

The railway receipts amounted to about \$62,000 against \$38,000 last year; the present figure does not yet fully cover the expenses, but there is every prospect that next year will show a material surplus.

The Famagusta harbor receipts also show a big advance, for the value of goods exported in 1907-8 exceeded that of the two previous years put together. The feeling of cordiality and gratitude now so frequently exhibited by the Turks toward the British is a potent factor for progress on this island, where England is endeavoring to duplicate her regenerative labors in Egypt.

SLATE GRAY IS WARSHIPS' COLOR

The passing of the color associated with the United States navy since the days of the White squadron has just been marked at the Brooklyn navy yard by the battleship New Hampshire, one of the first to get its coat of slate gray, says the Troy Daily News. According to information at the navy yard the color of the battle fleet will not be changed until it gets back to New York, but the white has to go, and the appearance of color which gave the fleet its famous name will become a memory.

The change of color is due to the recent order sent out by the navy department. The slate color will reduce the paint bill of the navy by a considerable amount.

At the present stage of the painting the New Hampshire is not improved much in looks, but where the landsman fails to become enthusiastic over the change the officers of the ship seem to welcome the innovation.

GROWTH OF SPIRIT IN UNIVERSITIES

At a recent public meeting in London, Eng., says the Morning Post, the bishop of London delivered an able address in which he referred to the wonderful stirring of the Holy Spirit at the present time among the universities of the world. Some 60 Oxford undergraduates had lately been holding missions in the great towns of the north. At Cambridge also he had noticed deep reverence among the students. What struck him about the life of the universities was not only its mission spirit, but the growth of the spirit of unity.

HEADS LARGER THAN NORMAL.

When it came to hitting out the freshmen at the University of Chicago with their caps recently the men who had the contract to supply them discovered that the heads ran much larger than normal. The firm had to order extraordinarily large caps for the Chicago 1912 men.—New York Sun.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO SMITHSONIAN IS MADE PUBLIC

Roosevelt Explains Offer to Institute Saying He Is Too Poor to Pay for Men to Care for Specimens.

NO GAME BUTCHER SYSTEM NOW USED

WASHINGTON.—The President's letter to the Smithsonian Institute, in which he requested the assistance of that concern in his forthcoming hunting trip, has been made public. It reads in part as follows:

"As you know, I am not in the least a game butcher. I like to do a certain amount of hunting, but my real and main interest is the interest of a faunal naturalist."

"Now, it seems to me that this opens the best chance for the National Museum to get a fine collection, not only of the big game beasts, but of the smaller animals and birds of Africa, and, looking at it dispassionately, I believe that the chance ought not to be neglected."

Pays Own Expenses.

"I will make arrangements to pay for the expenses of myself and my son. But what I would like to do would be to get one or two professional field taxidermists, field naturalists, to go with me, who should prepare and send back the specimens we collect."

"I have not the means that would enable me to pay for the field naturalists or taxidermists and their kit, and the curing and transport of the specimens for the National Museum."

Wants to Do Hunting.

"Of course, the actual hunting of the big game I would want to do myself, or have my son do so, but the specimens will all go to the National Museum, save a very few personal trophies which, for some reason, I might like to keep. Now, can you, in view of getting these specimens for the National Museum, arrange for the services of the field taxidermists and for the care and transport of the specimens?"

"As ex-President, I should feel that the National Museum is the museum to which my collection should go."

LACK OF WORKERS REDUCES BRAZIL'S GOLD PRODUCTION

Mining of Precious Metal Was Profitable, But Abolition of Slavery Doomed the Industry to Rapid Decline.

Early Shipments Large.

RIO DE JANEIRO Brazil.—Pinzon, the Spanish navigator who discovered Brazil, might not have turned so lightly and left the coast to Cabral and his Portuguese, even though in accordance with previous treaties, had he known that before him lay the true "El Dorado" vainly sought by countless adventurers of Latin and Saxon stock.

By the middle of the 18th century Brazil's immense riches of alluvial gold had made her by far the most important source of the world's gold supplies.

Lord George Anson, on his voyage around the globe in 1741 spent a long time in Brazilian ports, and according to information collected by him the shipments from Rio de Janeiro at that time were estimated at \$10,000,000.

The gold industry in Brazil, however, was only made possible by abundant slave labor, and through its abolition the industry was doomed to a decline, so rapid and so great that in 1907 only 3779 ounces were exported.

Thus of all countries that have contributed largely to the world's stock of gold, Brazil offers the most striking instance of decline, but on the other hand, in no country is the transition from mere exploitation to systematic development more manifestly successful.

Portuguese Maintained Unity. That the Portuguese, rather than the Spaniards, should have occupied the country is responsible for the continued unity and integrity of the vast territory, as compared with the disintegration of the surrounding Spanish colonies when they shook off the domination of the mother country.

Brazil solved the question of independence by accepting the rule of a branch of the Portuguese dynasty until the nation became fitted for a republican government; yet, it is said, the great masses are still monarchical at heart.

Viennese Orchestra Restaurant, 5th Floor HENRY SIEGEL Co.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS BOSTON, MASS.

We'll Put \$10 Net Waist
This Beautiful In this handsome Christmas box with your card and deliver it to your home NOW or to your friend's home IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

FOR
\$4.98

Also Tomorrow and Saturday or while They Last



Eighteen other styles besides the one illustrated, made to sell for \$7.50 to \$10. Same price. The waists are made of figured or plain imported cable net, lined with China silk. White, Ecru, Taupe, Lavender, Wistaria and other leading shades. Remember, not a waist in the collection made to sell for less than \$7.50.

Why do we sell these for \$4.98 if made to sell for \$7.50 to \$10? Why don't they sell for \$7.50 to \$10?

They DID, all but 240. The manufacturer stopped making them to turn his attention to other waists for next spring. That's all he had left after filling his season's orders—240, after selling many thousands at regular prices. He could afford to take the loss. We got them because the Siegel chain of stores gets the best of everything through their united purchasing power. Now we're going to give you the finest Christmas gift you ever heard of while they last, but this lot will not last long at this price.

We'll put this stunning
\$4.50 Sweater

In a fine Christmas box with your card, and deliver it NOW to your home or to your friend's home, IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

for \$2.98

Girls yearn for sweaters for Christmas—especially this year, as they are so fashionable.

This value is unmatched. All wool and Worsted Sweaters, in plain, manish and fancy weaves—gray, white and combinations of colors—sizes 34 to 44—values up to \$4.50 at \$2.98.

Other sweaters from \$1.98 up to \$15—the most complete sweater department in Boston.

Twelve Thousand APRONS at 40 Per Cent. Discount

Our complete Holiday Apron stocks are finer, larger and more varied than at other stores that are exacting regular prices, but through the United Purchasing Power of the Siegel Chain of Stores we own them cheaper than any other store, consequently our prices are selling more aprons than elsewhere.

500 Dozen Regular \$1.00 Fine Lawn Aprons

Trimmed with hemstitching and fine embroidery, round tea aprons made of fine lawn 59c

and dotted Swiss, embroidery ruffles with pockets to match.

500 Dozen Regular 50c Skirt and Bib

Aprons. Skirt or bib aprons, made of fine

lawn, and sold everywhere for 25c

50c, our price.

See Our

Bib Aprons at 79c and 98c
Tea Aprons at 78c, 98c, \$1.50 and \$1.98
Plain Skirt Aprons at 39c, 49c and 98c
Trimmed Skirt Aprons at 39c up to \$1.50

Henry Siegel Co., Second Floor

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE DIVINE ACTIVITY

Most of us remember the old catch question regarding the result of the contact of an irresistible force and an immovable body. The world has for ages believed that matter and evil of all kinds are practically if not absolutely indestructible, that they are God-made entities which are in effect immovable; but Christian Scientists are proving that their religion is the irresistible force which is gradually destroying everything that is unlike Spirit, God, and is rendering null and void all of the preconceived notions cherished by mortals as to the indestructibility of matter and its inevitable consequences—sin, disease and death.

Just as the logic of common sense shows the impossibility of the existence of two such opposing powers as an immovable body and an irresistible force, so Christian Science reveals the demonstrable fact that there are not two opposing powers ordained of God, and that He never made His creation to be a "house divided against itself." Either error or Truth must ultimately triumph, and it is inconceivable that any thinking person would or could, by some wild flight of fancy, ascribe to evil a power greater than that of the God whose name is Love, the synonym for all good. Such a conclusion would involve the nullification of God's omnipotence and reduce His universe to chaos. It follows, then, that no matter how firmly evil may seem to be entrenched in the experience or even in the affections of mortals, Truth is potent to destroy its every vestige and to sweep creation bare of its encumbering presence.

Mankind are beginning to learn that Christian Science is neither a turbulent accident, a blind force, nor a zeal "not according to knowledge." It is an uncontrolled power that comes into the experience of men in waves and spasms of misguided might, advancing and receding, and with every recession leaving man cast still further out on the rugged shores of uncertainty, doubt and unbelief. Science is of God, hence all true Science is Christian and there can be no laws but God's laws.

In Science and Health (p. 367) we read, "The infinite Truth of the Christ-come has come to this age through a 'still, small voice,' through silent utterances and divine anointing which quicken and increase the beneficial effects of Christianity." This is a clear enunciation of the force that is revolutionizing the world, pursuing its Godlike way with stately dignity, "looking neither to the right hand nor to the left" and overturning every element of self-assertive falsehood that dares to oppose its progress. Elijah learned that God was not in the wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire; nor is He today, but as of old He hushes into cowed silence the wrathful elements of mortal mind's creating, and bestows a glorious benediction of peace and Love by making his divine presence felt through the "still, small voice" of divine Science.

What Mrs. Eddy terms "mere gnottion."

A Shakespearian Service in a Church

Shakespeare's verse will take the place of the Scripture at a special Shakespeare service at Southwark Cathedral. The borough of Southwark, a region of London on the south bank of the Thames, is associated in history with the Bard, who acted and managed at the old Globe theater at Bankside.

The idea of a Shakespeare service, which will be held on April 23, the poet's birthday, comes from Dr. Ralph W. Lefwich, a learned Shakespearian student. There will be no sermon. Instead it is proposed that an address suitable for the occasion and founded, of course, on Shakespeare, his life and works, be read from the lectern.

The choral service will include selections from Shakespeare's own writings, set to music.

It is also probable that an ode to Shakespeare will be specially written, and either sung by the choir or recited by the author.

Poems Worth Remembering

The Love of God.

All things that are on earth shall pass away,
Except the love of God, which shall live and last for aye.
The forms of men shall be as they have never been;
The blasted groves shall lose their fresh and tender green;
The birds of the thicket shall end their pleasant song,
And the nightingale shall cease to chant the evening long.
The kine of the pasture shall feel the dart that kills,
And all the fair white flock shall perish from the hills.
The goat and antelope shall perish from the hills,
The wild boar of the wood, and the chamois of the rocks,
And the strong and fearless bear, in the trodden dust shall lie;
And the dolphin of the sea, and the mighty whale, shall die.
And realms shall be dissolved, and empires be no more,
And they shall bow to death, who ruled from shore to shore;
And the great globe itself, so the holy writings tell,
With the rolling firmament, where the starry armies dwell,
Shall melt with fervent heat—they shall all pass away,
Except the love of God, which shall live and last for aye.

From the Provençal of Bernard Rascas,
By William Cullen Bryant, 1794-1878.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

FROM DURER TO DICKENS

Just a Bit of Description That
Brings Up Fond Memories—
The Past of An English Village.

Just as our memory floats backward on the scent of a flower to the scenes of our childhood, so, oftentimes, will a passing, fleeting bit of writing carry us back over the rough and rocky places of a life's experience to those days in the long ago when Charles Dickens first dimmed our eyes with the holy tears of human sympathy.

If it is a simple matter enough, this little bit of writing which we have in mind at present, and it might easily be forgotten were it not for the memories which it calls forth. There is, plainly, no intention on the writer's part of doing anything out of the common, and much less of imitating or paraphrasing one of the greatest masters of English fiction. He is merely telling us of a trip, in this motor age, from Oxford to Fairford, on the Gloucester highroad, when he says:

"We passed through a dozen villages, each with its score of low, thatched cottages, diamond paved and buried in early roses to the eaves. Children playing around the doorsteps—bright bits of color framed against gray flint walls—stood suddenly silent as we passed, and the peace of the English landscape, of red-roofed village, and hedges and meadows of living green and gold, came upon us, undimmed by the strong rush of the motor. At one point we passed through a crowded market, where they were actually selling 'pigs in a poke,' amid a most astonishing hubbub of pigs and people; then silence again, and the green sweep of the hillsides, with their

bowled trees, and the cattle standing knee-deep in the lush grass. And so through 40 miles of English countryside to Fairford."

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture "Little Nell," lingering longingly, hand-in-hand with her poor old grandfather, amid scenes like this! And there are a hundred such villages—with pond, and pound and "Three Horseshoes" Inn, and an old village cross; but the church, so our writer tells us, "is different," as was the church whose ancient walls looked down upon the saddest episodes in the history of the "Old Curiosity Shop." Originally Norman, it has been much remodeled, and now is a mere roof of stone, borne by walls of the most beautiful glass. Ten large windows fill the nave, with as many in the clerestory above, six more in the choir and a large west window, all of exquisite line and softest coloring, and with reason, for they are Albert Durer's works.

These wondrous windows were, it seems, originally intended for a Spanish convent, and were being conveyed in a Dutch ship to Cadix, but were captured in the narrow seas by the lord of the local manor, and as portion of his loot were presented by him to his tiny village church, which had to extend itself vastly to accommodate them all. They passed through yet another trial during the Reformation, when they were taken down and carefully hidden away, to be restored later and with remarkably few pieces broken.

The Outlook's "Spectator," to whom we are indebted for all this, places us

under still greater obligations by telling us how the old verger—just such an old verger, no doubt, as Little Nell knew and loved—personally conducted himself and companions through the church and described the windows:

"He would pause before each window to recollect, and then strike up vigorously, 'Peter with the keys, Andrew with 'is cross, James with the club with which he was 'it on the 'ead, hand John with 'is heagle,' or simply, 'Osea, Joel, Amos hand Malachi.' The Roman emperors who occupied the clerestory had become, through much reiteration, a mere jumble of words, similar to a childish list of the tribes of American Indians, and 'Haseurus' was described as 'lookin' on hat the heretion of Mordecai's gal-luses.' At one of the windows he became entirely confused, and came to only at the last panel—'hand the doubtin' Thomas.' The 'doubting Thomas' was quite evidently a lady kneeling in a garden, and even he saw that something was wrong. 'Beggins' your pardon, sirs, the doubtin' Thomas is the next one, sirs,' and then—a moment's hesitation—'Mary in the parlor, Martha in the kitchen, the resurrection of Lazarus, hand the woman of Samaria.' Nice old man, but with rheumatics badly, and a kinky memory."

It is, of course, a strange association—this drawing together of the medieval and the modern, of Durer and Dickens, of the ancient verger and the motor car—but somehow or other, it is inevitable.

STATUES TO WOMEN—AND WHY

Visitors to Wellesley are always attracted toward the splendid statue of Harriet Martineau placed in the rotunda and presented to "The College Beautiful" by vote of those who contributed to its erection, the women of Boston. It was made by Anne Whitney, sculptor of the Lief Ericson, Samuel Adams and other notable statues. For a year after its completion it was exhibited in the Old South Meeting House. The late Mary A. Livermore made the dedicatory address, dwelling upon the great work of Miss Martineau in the field of literature. She was born in England in 1802 and spent some time in this country during the Abolition crusade against slavery in the South. While in Boston she was feted and made herself felt as a power. At the age of seven she memorized "Paradise Lost." She was mistress of languages, and was always a student of the Bible and when 21 wrote "Guide to the Scriptures." In all she wrote 36 books, one, "Society in America," after returning home. When nearly 50 she wrote "The History of Peace," a remarkable work.



STATUE OF HARRIET MARTINEAU
At Wellesley College.

The statue is of white marble and Miss Martineau is shown seated, her hands holding a manuscript, a graceful fall of lace on her head. Her features greatly resemble those of the Venus di Milo.

The True American Spirit

"Europeans too commonly entertain the idea that this nation is commercial only. They do not seem to think that only a nation with the highest ideals could have liberated Cuba without taking possession of it; could have eradicated slavery for the realization of a noble conception; could have relieved China of the payment of the indemnity awarded to her by arbitration because it was in excess of this nation's actual expenditure; and could have built the Panama canal at such great cost, not for commercial advantage so much as for the solution of one of the great problems confronting the world, and for the benefit of the nations of the earth and of mankind."—William G. McAdoo.

ELECTED AGAINST HIS WILL.

R. J. Huckle, a farmer of Sumner county, Kan., is unhappy because he was elected to office against his will. His neighbors elected him justice of the peace, and he declares that he will not qualify, says the St. Louis Republic.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH WORD

There is no older word in the English language than "star," for it is not only from the tongue of our earliest known ancestors, the Aryans, a united people many thousands of years ago, but it is an Aryan root that has been preserved to us through the ages that have no history excepting that which comes from a scientific study of the languages.

None of our sister languages has preserved this root so much unchanged as has the English, though it is found in all of the family. The Dutch come nearly as close with their "ster," and the Old High German is a little further off with "sterra." The Anglo-Saxon has "steorra," the Sanskrit "stari," the Icelandic "stjarna," the Latin "stella" and the Greek "astar."

The other branches of the language have their "star" words nearly as close to the root, and they all use the word, not in the sense of brightness, but in the sense of strewn or spread, that which spreads out or dispenses, a star being a dispenser of light.

When our ancestors had intelligence sufficient to thoughtfully observe the stars and began to be able to speak of them they used the word "star" as conveying the idea of something which scatters light.

LET US SMILE

"Hurry up, Tommy!" called mother from down stairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?"

"Yes, mamma—all but one."—Everybody's Magazine.

Orlando had proposed. "I shall have to refer you to papa," said the young and lovely Clarinda. Orlando reflected. "Yes," he said, "I suppose that is the correct procedure. I take the initiative and you order the referendum."—Chicago Tribune.

Wanting to have a friend is altogether different from wanting to be a friend. The former is a mere natural human craving—the latter is the life of Christ in the soul.—J. R. Miller.

Wilhelmina Walked Among Her Subjects

When Queen Wilhelmina returned recently from her summer home to The Hague she did not enter her carriage. She calmly walked out of the station and along the Rhine street, Beguidenhout, skirting the deer park and wood, to the Noorhout, where she entered the palace of the Queen Mother. So great was the astonishment of the people near the station when they saw the Queen leave the station by another door than usual and walking, that they quite forgot to cheer, and it was some time before the first hurrahs broke the silence. The Queen walked between a lady in waiting

and her adjutant, and was followed at the regulation distance by a single footman. Everywhere the people fell back respectfully on each side. Nowhere was vulgar curiosity manifested, but on all sides glances of sympathy and gladness.

The people feel that the Queen belongs to them far more really now that she has come among them in the very heart of the kingdom, in that old residence of Holland's kings, the lovely garden city of The Hague. Now if next February an heir to the throne is born he will be inscribed in the municipal register of The Hague, a reason for congratulation for every Hague citizen.

Fifty Years' Work on One Picture

It is announced that Thomas Ball, the sculptor and painter of Montclair, N. J., has just completed a painting that is four and one-half by five and one-half feet, after working upon it 53 years, probably the world's record. It was commenced in Boston in 1853. Only one square foot of space was completed in the first two years. The painting depicts a scene from the life of Christ, the subject being chosen from the Gospel of St. Luke. Mr. Ball is 87 years of age and has contributed much statuary to public parks and buildings. One of his masterpieces, the statue of Daniel, is in Central Park of New York city.

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CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

AESOP'S FABLES RETOLD

THE FARMER AND HIS SONS.

A farmer being on the point of death wished to ensure from his sons the same attention to his farm which he had given it himself. He called them to his bedside and said: "My sons, there is a great treasure hid in my vineyard. The sons after his death took their spades and mattocks and carefully dug over every portion of their land. They found no treasure, but the vines repaid their labor by an extraordinary and super-abundant crop."

The Lamp-Post

So straight and tall I stand alone,
A lamp-post in the street;
I cannot run away at all,
Because I have no feet.
But every night I watch to see
A floating flame that comes to me;
It is a jolly little lad
That brings the flame and makes me glad.

And all at once I'm full of light!
I almost laugh for joy;
My arms are very short and stiff
Or I would hug the boy.
So, while you're dreaming, snug and warm,
I'm lighting up the winter storm,
And when you're waking up to play
They come and take my light away.

KATE FORMAN.
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Where Do the Pennies Go?

With the approach of the holidays the demand for cents increases, and accordingly the coining machines in the United States mint at Philadelphia have recently been very busy making these coins, sometimes called pennies. A round million were coined last year; and they were soon lost sight of after they passed into general circulation. From the official way of calculating, 1000 of the United States bronze cents weigh 7½ pounds avoirdupois. They contain about 90 per cent of pure copper. Where they all eventually get to is a mystery, for they never come back to the mint to be recoined, though year after year the coining of the little copper ones goes on. This question is a puzzling one and in keeping with the inquiry frequently made and still unsatisfactorily answered: "Where do all the pines go to?"

WONDERS OF PETROLEUM

The uses to which petroleum and its by-products can be put have long been known to be many and various, but Mr. Archibald's testimony on the subject showing them to be quite too numerous to mention is none the less interesting and informing. Apparently their uses are not merely illuminating, lubricating, and cleansing, but likewise nourishing as food for man and beast.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Rebus Rhyme.



ANSWER TO WEDNESDAY'S PUZZLE.

Drop Vowel Verse.
Keep moving, 'tis wiser than sitting aside;
Never, oh, never say fail;
And dreaming and singing and waiting
till tide;
Never, oh, never say fail.

DOLLS WOULD BE IDOLS.

A lady missionary recently left Croyden for Quia Iboe, on the west coast of Africa, taking with her a large assortment of dolls to give to native girls. On arrival the missionary already there decided that the intended gifts should not be distributed, "because," it is explained, "the instinct of worship would in all probability exalt the dolls to the position of idols." So they are all being sent back to England.—London Evening Standard.

Science and Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 17, 1908.

Inspire Courage Instead of Fear

THAT THE history of disease is the history of fear the medical profession is beginning to perceive. This being so, it is particularly difficult to account for the lines on which the present campaign against tuberculosis is being conducted, not only in America but throughout Europe.

For months past columns of the papers have been devoted to discussions and dissertations on the subject. The minds of millions of readers have been filled with the most ghastly pictures of disease. While in order, apparently, that nothing might be lacking which might terrify, not only those suffering from the complaint, but those who are not, the most elaborate and depressing statistics have been published broadcast.

Worse, however, even than this are the methods it is proposed to adopt for the purpose of stamping out the disease. The sufferers are to be segregated on the railroad cars, and this more particularly at night, in the long hours of darkness, that is to say, when, with less to distract them, and more time to brood, the minds of sick people fasten morbidly upon their own condition.

In Europe it is proposed to add another horror to even this. The proposal there is that all cases shall be registered, and, when considered necessary, removed to isolation hospitals. Here the sufferers would apparently be herded together in the constant presence of disease and death. Anybody who has a conception of the atmosphere of depression which can be produced by such surroundings, even amid the glories of the mountains and beneath the blue sky at Davos, can picture the purgatory of existence, under such conditions, in the compulsory seclusion of a hospital ward.

It is possible, however, that the most far-reaching element of the whole proposal lies in its probable effect on the healthy members of the community. Fear and selfishness are among the most ineradicable characteristics of the human mind, and when you have thoroughly aroused these you have little to expect but inhumanity. Every one who exhibits even incipient symptoms of the disease will be regarded askance, and steadily if gradually, edged toward the isolation car or hospital, until in time these will tend to become veritable leper colonies. In the whole history of disease there is no more pitiful story than that of the medieval lepers, making their way from lazar house to lazar house, shrouded from head to foot like the "familiars" of the Holy Office, and swinging their bells to warn the villagers of their approach.

It was the courage and devotion of the "Little Brothers" which in the past helped to break what the ignorance of man deemed the law of the lepers' tragedy. The Christianity of today should surely prove strong enough to prevent its resuscitation in another form. Jesus said, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils," and he cleansed the lepers, not by banishing them to that eastern lazar house, the refuse heap without the city gates, but by mingling with them, without fear and without repulsion, in the full knowledge of the power of Truth to destroy the manifestation of disease.

THE MOVEMENT to start a "boom" for Massachusetts with a great convention of the business men of the state in Boston some time during the winter is far from being a bad one. The business men of the state should certainly know best what the needs of the state are, and how they may be met in the most expeditious manner.

EVERY fresh exhibition of what it has become the custom to describe as a Marathon race serves to draw the distinction more clearly between it and anything that ever happened at Olympus. The unpleasant spectacle of men traveling from city to city, contending for gate money, before crowds which have never taken part in any exercises of the kind, approximates far more nearly to the debased days of the gladiatorial contests in the Latin amphitheatres than to the battles fought in the stadium during the great religious festival "in the fairest valley in Greece."

To begin with, a contest every four years is a little different from a contest every four weeks. Again, a contest prepared for during almost a year of the severest mental and physical discipline, is a little different from one approached through a few weeks of modern training. And finally, a contest for the sake of personal profit and personal glory is a little different from one undertaken with a view to disciplining the mind and body in honor of Zeus. Whatever the Olympic games may have degenerated to, that is what they were instituted for; and whether or not Zeus was a desirable character, he stood at least for the highest his worshippers knew.

The reward of the victor at Olympus was the crown of wild olive, in the Isthmus the crown of withered parsley. But those crowns stood as the recognition of the devotion of years to an ideal. During the time of Paul's residence at Corinth he either witnessed or became acquainted with the methods of the Isthmian games; and to the lessons he learned from them we owe some of the most magnificent of his imagery. The runner and the boxer are shown in the verse, "I therefore run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air." While, in the letter to the Philippians, we have that great simile of the foot-race, in which he pictures the competitors rushing round the stadium, never hesitating to glance over their shoulders, but with their faces set toward the goal.

There is the lesson Paul drew from the Greek games. We may draw a similar one from the genuine games of today. They must, however, be games in the enjoyment of which the spectator joins because he is in the habit of participating in them, and not sensational gladiatorial exhibitions given at a price.

REGARDLESS of the feeling toward Castro at home or abroad, the impression is very general that Holland is likely at any moment to become involved in a difficulty from which she may be unable to emerge with credit or profit. It is not too late for Holland to take good advice and move as slowly as possible in the Venezuelan matter.

How disappointing to some of the newspaper headwriters that thus far in the investigation of the powder trust there has been no explosion.

Good Government Is Possible In All of Our Cities

TO ANYBODY really desirous of learning whether the ordinary and approved methods of carrying on private business may be applied to the conduct of public business, the report of Capt. James H. Smyth, head of the department of printing of Boston, submitted to the finance commission and made the subject of high praise by that body, cannot fail to be very helpful. This department had been losing at the rate of about \$100,000 a year when Capt. Smyth was put in charge. That is to say, during the eleven years which it had been in operation it had sustained a loss of something over \$1,000,000. Through the application of ordinary and approved business methods it has been placed within one year not only on a self-supporting but practically on a profit-earning basis.

Here is an object lesson in good government at home. It has more interest for us, and should be more useful to us, than a thousand lessons drawn from the experience of foreign cities. What Manchester, or Birmingham, or Glasgow, or Belfast, or any continental city, may attempt or accomplish along the line of municipal reform, is of small consequence to us in comparison with what we attempt and accomplish ourselves. Conditions are very different here from those which exist abroad. We have no understanding as yet of the small economies which are absolutely necessary in the conduct of European municipalities. But here we have an eloquent illustration of what may be accomplished in the United States and of what has actually been accomplished in one of the most cosmopolitan of American cities. What has been done for the department of printing in Boston can be done for every department of every city government in the United States. The impossible never occurs.

It is regrettable that in submitting such an encouraging report Capt. Smyth should have expressed doubt as to the permanence of the reforms which he has introduced. He should abandon this doubt and any unfavorable impression which it may have made upon the public mind should be erased. If upright citizenship would redeem the American city from misrule, perfect confidence in the ability of good to overcome evil must prevail.

THE INNOCENT and justifiable pride of the exceptionally fortunate residents of that magnificent and prolific stretch of country which is known, not only to agriculture and commerce but to song and story, as the American corn belt, will be very likely to swell to a greater degree than ever when it becomes known there that the cornstalk, already contributing so largely to the wealth and comfort of humanity, is to be put to other and most important uses.

Residents of the corn belt, of course, have fallen gracefully into the habit of believing the cornstalk can do almost anything, or, which is almost the same thing, that anything can be done with the cornstalk; nevertheless, there is room for reasonable doubt as to whether they ever even imagined the day would come when the cornstalk would be a contributor to the dissemination of information and the diffusion of knowledge; because it has always heretofore been associated in their minds with things purely material.

However this may be, Dr. B. T. Galloway of the bureau of plant inquiry of the department of agriculture, communicated to the house committee of agriculture, at the national capital, on Tuesday, the fact that tests are now being made in the government laboratories which promise to lead to the successful manufacture of paper from the cornstalk. He intimated, indeed, there was considerable hope of bringing the product of the cornstalk into the market as a competitor of wood pulp, and explained if the venture proved a success it would be due to the production of a by-product of a coarse quality of molasses, such as is imported and is used to a large degree, especially in the South, to feed cattle and mules. The laboratory tests, he said, indicated that a ton of cornstalks would yield \$3 worth of molasses. This yield would cheapen and make marketable the paper fiber.

The problem, of course, is not yet entirely solved, but it has come near enough to solution to excuse just a small amount of conjecture. For example: Would not one be within fairly reasonable bounds in saying that before long one may sit down to a breakfast of corn cereal, corn muffins, corn bread, corn cakes, sweetened with refined cornstalk molasses, eggs from cornfed hens, and ham from cornfed hogs, and while eating entertain one's self with a morning newspaper printed upon cornstalk paper?

Certainly, stranger things than this have come to pass.

California and the Judiciary

AMONG the bills to be introduced in the California Legislature at the opening of the approaching session is one intended to remove the state judiciary from partisan politics. It provides that the names of judicial candidates shall be placed on the ballot in a column by themselves, thus making their election on a straight party ticket impossible. The despatch bringing this information adds: "Many prominent lawyers have expressed the belief that the removal of the judiciary from politics will be of great assistance in the advancement of justice." This has long been recognized in other states. Numerous attempts have been made to divorce the judiciary from politics. As a rule, however, only half-way measures, such as that proposed in the bill referred to above, have been resorted to.

There appears to be a doubt in the mind of the average legislator and the average reformer that the American people would consent to the removal of the state judiciary from politics in such manner and as completely as the federal judiciary is removed. It is difficult to find where the ground for this lies. Almost every time the public has been given an opportunity to express itself on the subject of removing the judiciary from political and partisan influence, it has been found going as far as possible in this direction. It has approved the non-partisan judicial ticket wherever that plan has been put forward. That it might go much farther than this is the belief of many who have given deep thought to the subject. There is a very widespread and growing popular belief that it might be a good thing to remove the judiciary not partially but completely from politics. Massachusetts has this method in effect and as a result the Bay State today is pointed to as one of the commonwealths whose courts are models in every respect.

Having discovered that there is an atmosphere on Mars, and one that meets all the requirements, the next step, of course, will be to determine whether or not it is contaminated by soft coal smoke.

Shall The Cornstalk Help To Diffuse Knowledge?

Art and The New Theater

WITH THE approval of President Roosevelt and in the presence of Mayor McClellan and President Finley of the College of the City of New York, the corner-stone of the New Theater, devoted to art without regard to commercial success, was successfully put in place.

Every effort to make the drama a form of entertainment which is so evidently popular, thoroughly wholesome and clean is worthy of the highest commendation. Therefore we have neither the purpose nor the desire to sit in the seats of the scornful as far as this New York project is concerned. We are quite content to wait and see what it accomplishes.

It is unfortunately true that previous attempts to "elevate the stage" have usually been wrecked either on the Scylla of misapprehension of the function of the drama or on the Charybdis of mistaking dramatic technique for dramatic art.

The function of the drama is to entertain, not to educate. Any effort which loses sight of this fact and tries to make the drama a direct educational force is rightly doomed to failure. The entertainment provided by the stage should be wholesome, and along this line the reformer has a legitimate field in which to work.

Men and women who have to be coaxed into taking the serious things of life seriously are not really ready to be serious. To feed them ethics and philosophy as if they were not serious is a species of dishonesty, which tends to fritter away seriousness rather than inculcate it. We gain mentally and spiritually by the conscious exercise of our mental and spiritual faculties, not by having the mental and spiritual thrust upon us under the guise of a dramatic entertainment.

From the proposition that the New Theater is to be devoted to art without regard to commercial success, one might infer that art in the theater does not pay. As a matter of fact, while all that succeeds financially in the theater is by no means art, it is always the absence of art, not its presence, which causes failure.

There is, however, a vast difference between art and technique. Art touches the universal in human nature. It expresses in degree that which is inherently true, that which is inherently good, that which is inherently beautiful. It appeals with sure effect to cultured and uncultured, to high and low, to rich and poor. It eliminates time and place and form.

Technique, on the other hand, is not fundamental. It is the momentary method of expressing the fundamental. Technique changes as the human point of view changes. For example, the art of Euripides and Shakespeare is as genuine and as real and as effective today as it ever was. Their technique, however, is utterly out of date and from the modern point of view ineffective.

Art is a matter of feeling; its appeal is essentially to the spiritual. Technique is a matter of taste; its appeal is distinctively to the human intellect. It is possible to have great art without technique. Technique without art is dry bones only—of interest to the dramatic anatomist, but of no vital concern to any one else.

The practical value of the endowed theater can be stated in a nutshell: When there is great art in the theater, the people know it and like it and flock to see it, and there is no need of an endowment. When there is not great art in the theater, there is no use in an endowment.

THE BOARD of directors of the American Institute of Architects, at its meeting in Washington on Tuesday, strongly disapproved of the proposition to build a road from that city to Gettysburg, Pa., as a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. In this position, we believe, the institute will have the support of the country at large. Whatever form the material memorial to Lincoln may take, it should stand for a sentiment as broad as the humanity which has already enshrined his memory in its heart.

IN A WAY, the awakening of China is no more wonderful than the awakening of Turkey. Few more amazing things have appeared in the news columns lately than the announcement that the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is thinking of visiting Paris and other western capitals.

THERE is some difference of opinion with regard to the scope of the Harriman decision, but there is scarcely any difference of opinion as to the fact that it is a declaration adverse to federal interference with the private affairs of the citizen merely for the purpose of getting at his private affairs.

Higher Education In The State of Missouri

OUR ESTEEMED contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it strikes us, is rather modest than otherwise in its editorial reference to the two great universities of Missouri and to their remarkable growth within the last quarter of a century. Neither the University of Missouri, which is located in the beautiful little city of Columbia, nor the Washington University, which is located on the edge of Forest Park, St. Louis, and on part of the site of the Louisiana Exposition, has ever been advertised after the modern fashion. That is to say, neither has done anything extraordinary to arrest the attention of the general public, either in educational or athletic matters, and yet both have been potent factors in the development of thought and action in the great valley of the Mississippi.

During recent years both universities have greatly broadened and their influence has correspondingly increased. We have not at hand figures showing the attendance at the Washington University twenty years ago, but the present attendance is about twenty-five hundred, and it is only fair to presume that its growth has been similar to that of the University of Missouri, which twenty years ago had but six hundred and forty-five students and which now has two thousand nine hundred. The latter institution, in its attendance of students, indeed, has grown eight times as fast proportionately as the population of the state! Surely this is a record which justifies the prediction that within a few years it will be numbered among the largest of American universities.

While it is a fact that when considering matters of this character we should studiously avoid the giving of too much weight to mere numbers, yet, after making all due allowance in this respect, the progress of the two Missouri universities in other directions is such as to lead to the conviction that they possess the elements requisite to the making of great educational institutions. That they have been conducted always upon conservative lines does not in the least impair their prospects. The tendency among the leading universities of the country today, happily, is to return to the very conservatism from which the Missouri institutions have never departed.